



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

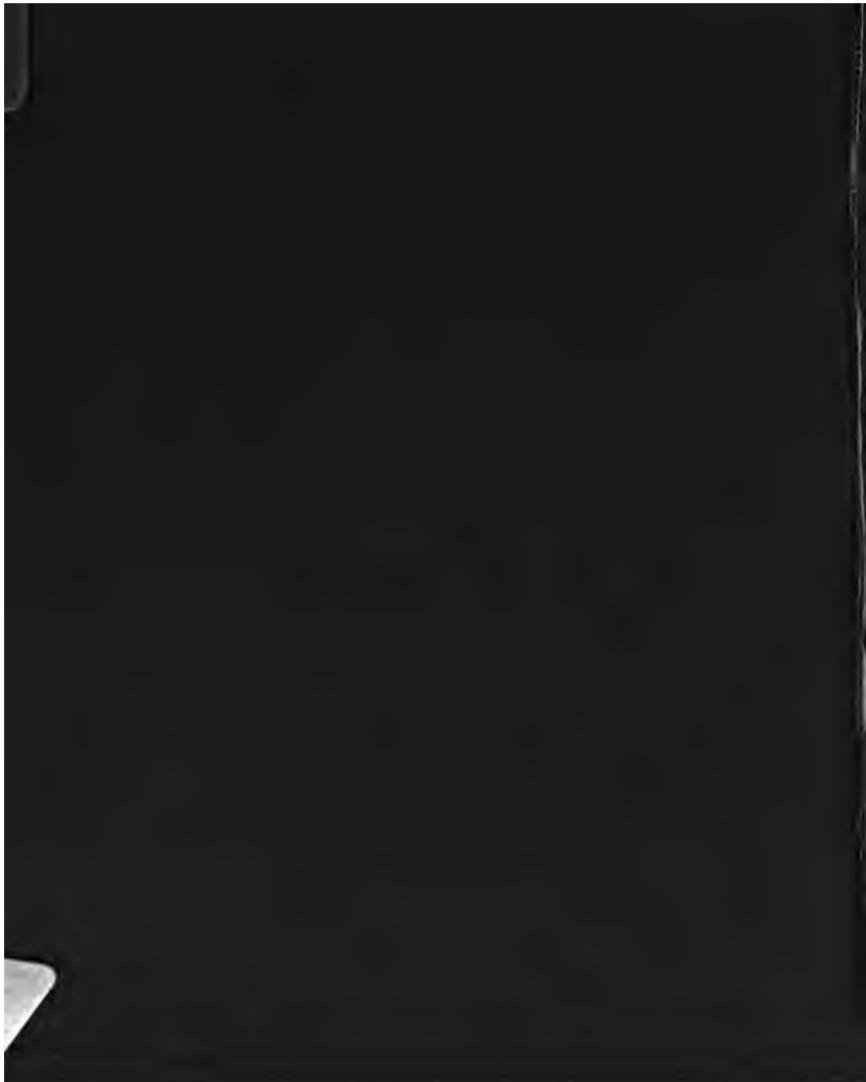
### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

GREEK LESSONS

—  
W. H. MORRIS.

3047  
f. 40



3047 f. 40

# GREEK LESSONS:

SHOWING HOW USEFUL AND HOW EASY IT IS  
FOR EVERY ONE TO LEARN GREEK.

BY

W. H. MORRIS,

AUTHOR OF 'ELEMENTA LATINA.'

EIGHTH EDITION.

LONDON:

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

1881.



BY THE SAME AUTHOR.



KEY TO GREEK LESSONS, for the use of Teachers  
and for Self-Instruction. Price 2s.

GREEK LESSONS. PART II. Containing Parallel  
Exercises for Translating English into Greek, with Simple  
Rules for the Accents. Price 1s.

FOURTH EDITION.

ELEMENTA LATINA; or, Latin Lessons for Beginners.  
Price 1s. 6d.

*For Opinions of the Press, &c. see end.*

## PREFACE.

---

WHAT is the use of Greek?

It has three very important uses.

First. There are so many words in English (and new ones are daily being introduced) derived from Greek, that some knowledge of the Greek language is an essential of a sound English education; and it is, besides, of the greatest use in learning Latin and modern languages.

Second. ‘There never was such a language to *educate the mind of man*.’ It is ‘the most subtle and powerful language that ever flowed from the tongue of man;’ and yet it is ‘an easy language.’\*

Third. Above all, it is the language in which, *before all others*, God chose to reveal His will to us—the language of the New Testament. ‘No other language will ever express the meaning of God’s Spirit as it may be seen to be expressed and

\* ‘The Intelligent Study of Scripture.’ By Dean Alford. Ninth. Ed.

known by those who read the New Testament in its original Greek. In this the English tongue *totally fails.*

Thus to the every-day man, to the scholar, and especially to the Christian, Greek is of practical value.

I have endeavoured, therefore, to produce a book suited to these three classes.

Firstly. A book for those who may not, perhaps, have much time to give to the subject, but who merely study it to learn English.

Secondly. At the same time, a book all in the right direction for those who wish to know more of that ‘wonderful language.’

Thirdly. A book especially adapted to those who desire to read the New Testament in the original Greek, and the Greek version of the Old Testament, from which our Lord and His apostles quoted.

## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

---

THIS EDITION contains such slight alterations in the Grammatical arrangement as were necessary to bring it into harmony with the 'Public School Latin Primer' and its companion book 'Parry's Greek Grammar,' without in any way destroying the original plan of the work.

Great care has been taken to bring prominently before the eye the rich and varied terminology of the Greek language, and at the same time to connect it in the mind with the English equivalents. For this purpose the Greek Inflections and their corresponding English signs have been printed side by side in bold type. The student will thus be enabled readily to distinguish the Greek Inflection from its stem—a very important point—and will learn to regard the Inflection not merely as the sign of a certain Tense or Case, but generally as the representative of some English word or words.

When terminations have by this means acquired in the mind a distinct signification, they will immediately suggest to the English mind the same idea that they would convey to the mind of the native Greek, without any preliminary process of reasoning about Cases or Tenses.

known by those who read the ... in the Vocabularies are Greek. In this the English to ... in three columns. The

Thus to the every-day man ... learned intuitively without any the Christian, Greek is of pr ... expression will be made on the

I have endeavoured, the ... word in the left, centre or right these three classes.

Firstly. A book for the ... grouped together in distinct time to give to the student to ... and thus fix it firmly in the mind. English.

Secondly. At the ... are appended to the Exercises. These tion for those who ... purpose of teaching the true and exact language.'

Thirdly. A book of Greek words from which they are derived. read the New T ... intelligent teacher they may be made a version of the ... study, and the student will find, from the apostles quot ... have been added in this Edition in deference to

... made to the author.  
The author desires to express his obligations for many valuable suggestions to N. POCOCK, Esq., M.A., E. WAL-  
DING, M.A., and to the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A., whose excellent Grammar is recommended as being the best  
and to succeed this work.

Charnes House,  
King Road, near Brentford.  
April 1874.

# C O N T E N T S.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO THE LESSONS.

Alphabet . . . . .	1	Imparisyllabic Nouns—	
Diphthongs, Breathing, Accents .	3	Third Declension . . . . .	62
Auxiliary Verb <i>εἰμί</i> , Indicative		Present Participle . . . . .	67
Mood . . . . .	7, 8, 9	<i>νᾶς</i> and First Aorist Participle	69
Stops . . . . .	7	Perfect Participle . . . . .	70
Article . . . . .	12	Interrogative Pronoun <i>τις</i> . . . . .	71
Parisyllabic Nouns—		Indefinite Pronoun <i>τις</i> . . . . .	71
First and Second Declensions	14	Numerals, One to Four . . . . .	71
Adjectives in <i>-ος</i> , <i>-η</i> (or <i>-α</i> ), <i>-ον</i>	17	Comparison of Adjectives . . . . .	78-76
<i>μέγας μολύς</i> . . . . .	19	Verb in <i>-ω</i> , Passive Voice—	
Pronouns—		Indicative Mood . . . . .	77
Demonstrative Pronoun <i>οὗτος</i>	21	Imperative and Conjunctive	
Personal Pronouns . . . . .	24	Moods . . . . .	83
Relative Pronoun . . . . .	26	Optative Mood . . . . .	85
Verbs in <i>-ει</i> , Active Voice—		Cognate Tenses . . . . .	85
Indicative Mood . . . . .	29	Verb in <i>-ει</i> , Middle Voice . . . . .	88-90
Imperative and Conjunctive		Irregular Verbs . . . . .	91
Moods . . . . .	35	Contractions of the Third Declension	
Optative and Infinitive Moods	38	in <i>-ευς</i> , <i>-ης</i> , <i>-ος</i> , . . . . .	92
Contracted forms in <i>-ει</i>	40	in <i>-εις</i> , <i>-ει</i> . . . . .	93
" " in <i>-αι</i>	43	in <i>-ις</i> , <i>-ι</i> , <i>-ις</i> , <i>-ι</i> . . . . .	94
" " in <i>-αι</i>	45	in <i>-ας</i> . . . . .	95
Cognate Tenses, Active Voice	50	Verbs in <i>-μι</i> . . . . .	96-100
Prepositions . . . . .	51-54	Attic Declension . . . . .	100
Masculine Nouns in <i>-ος</i> , <i>-ης</i> . . . . .	57	Anecdotes and Fables . . . . .	(page 89)
Contractions of the Second Declension . . . . .	57	Parable of Talents . . . . .	(page 91)
<i>σιν</i> . . . . .	57	Index to Vocabularies . . . . .	(page 93)

The Adjectives and Substantives in the Vocabularies are arranged according to their *gender*, in three columns. The genders of words will thus be learned intuitively without any effort, and a more permanent impression will be made on the memory by the *locality* of a word in the left, centre or right column, than by the easily forgotten *m. f. and n.*

The Verbs of each class are grouped together in distinct vocabularies, so as to familiarise the ear with the rhythm of each conjugation *separately*, and thus fix it firmly in the mind.

Some English words, derived from the Greek words in the preceding Vocabularies, are appended to the Exercises. These answer the twofold purpose of teaching the true and exact meaning of many English words, and of forming a key to remembering the Greek words from which they are derived. In the hands of an intelligent teacher they may be made a very interesting study, and the student will find, from the very beginning, that 'Greek' is something practically useful.

The Accents have been added in this Edition in deference to suggestions made to the author.

The author desires to express his obligations for many valuable suggestions to N. POCOCK, Esq., M.A., E. Walford, Esq., M.A., and to the Rev. E. St. JOHN PARRY, M.A., whose excellent Grammar is recommended as being the best adapted to succeed this work.

CLIFDEN HOUSE,  
Ealing Road, near Brentford.  
*April* 1874.

# C O N T E N T S.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO THE LESSONS.

Alphabet . . . . .	1	Imparisyllabic Nouns—	
Diphthongs, Breathing, Accents .	3	Third Declension . . . . .	62
Auxiliary Verb <i>ειμι</i> , Indicative		Present Participle . . . . .	67
Mood . . . . .	7, 8, 9	<i>wás</i> and First Aorist Participle	69
Stops . . . . .	7	Perfect Participle . . . . .	70
Article . . . . .	12	Interrogative Pronoun <i>τίς</i> . . . . .	71
Parisyllabic Nouns—		Indefinite Pronoun <i>τις</i> . . . . .	71
First and Second Declensions	14	Numerals, One to Four . . . . .	71
Adjectives in <i>-os</i> , <i>-η</i> (or <i>-α</i> ), <i>-ov</i>	17	Comparison of Adjectives . . . . .	75-76
<i>μέγας μολύς</i> . . . . .	19	Verb in <i>-ω</i> , Passive Voice—	
Pronouns—		Indicative Mood . . . . .	77
Demonstrative Pronoun <i>οὗτος</i>	21	Imperative and Conjunctive	
Personal Pronouns . . . . .	24	Moods . . . . .	83
Relative Pronoun . . . . .	26	Optative Mood . . . . .	85
Verbs in <i>-ει</i> , Active Voice—		Cognate Tenses . . . . .	85
Indicative Mood . . . . .	29	Verb in <i>-ω</i> , Middle Voice . . . . .	86-90
Imperative and Conjunctive		Irregular Verbs . . . . .	91
Moods . . . . .	35	Contractions of the Third Declension	
Optative and Infinitive Moods	38	in <i>-ευς</i> , <i>-ης</i> , <i>-ος</i> , . . . . .	92
Contracted forms in <i>-εω</i> . . . . .	40	in <i>-εως</i> , <i>-ω</i> . . . . .	93
" " in <i>-αι</i> . . . . .	43	in <i>-υς</i> , <i>-υ</i> , <i>-ις</i> , <i>-ι</i> . . . . .	94
" " in <i>-οω</i> . . . . .	45	in <i>-ας</i> . . . . .	95
Cognate Tenses, Active Voice	50	Verbs in <i>-μι</i> . . . . .	96-100
Prepositions . . . . .	51-54	Attic Declension . . . . .	100
Masculine Nouns in <i>-as</i> , <i>-ης</i> . . . . .	57	Anecdotes and Fables . . . . .	(page 89)
Contractions of the Second Declension . . . . .	57	Parable of Talents . . . . .	(page 91)
		Index to Vocabularies . . . . .	(page 93)

### ON THE METHOD OF USING THIS BOOK.

1. The Vocabularies, Grammatical Forms, Rules, &c., should be committed to memory before attempting to translate the Exercises.
2. In learning Grammatical Forms it will be found advantageous to repeat the Inflexions (in large type) *without* as well as with the stems, and to learn the Adjectives in the same way as their kindred Substantives, taking each gender separately.
3. Frequent practice should be given in Declining and Conjugating. For very young learners the Lessons may be divided into two or more portions, one of which should consist entirely in committing to memory and declining the words at the heads of the Exercises.
4. Repetition is recommended every ten or twenty Lessons, according to age; the object to be kept in view being rather to learn thoroughly than to proceed quickly.

# GREEK LESSONS.

---

## I.

### THE ALPHABET.

LARGE.	SMALL.	SOUND.	NAME.	LARGE.	SMALL.	SOUND.	NAME.
<i>A</i>	<i>α</i>	a	alpha	<i>N</i>	<i>ν</i>	n	nu
<i>B</i>	<i>β</i>	b	bēta	<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ</i>	x	xi
<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>	g (as in <i>go</i> )	gamma	<i>O</i>	<i>ο</i>	ð (as in <i>not</i> )	omīcron
<i>Δ</i>	<i>δ</i>	d	delta	<i>Π</i>	<i>π</i>	p	pi
<i>E</i>	<i>ε</i>	ĕ (as in <i>met</i> )	epsilon	<i>P</i>	<i>ρ</i> <i>ῥ</i>	r rh	rho
<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ</i>	z	zēta	<i>Σ</i>	<i>σ</i> (s final)	s	sigma
<i>H</i>	<i>η</i>	ĕ (as in <i>meet</i> )	ēta	<i>T</i>	<i>τ</i>	t	tau
<i>Θ</i>	<i>θ</i>	th	thēta	<i>Τ</i>	<i>υ</i>	u	upsilon
<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>	i	iōta	<i>Φ</i>	<i>φ</i>	ph	phi
<i>K</i>	<i>κ</i>	k (or c hard)	kappa	<i>Χ</i>	<i>χ</i>	ch (as in <i>ache</i> )	chi
<i>Λ</i>	<i>λ</i>	l	lambda	<i>Ψ</i>	<i>ψ</i>	ps	psi
<i>M</i>	<i>μ</i>	m	mu	<i>Ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	ð (as in <i>note</i> )	ōmēga

Write the names of the letters in Greek characters.

## II.

The Vowels are *a*, *e*, *η*, *ι*, *o*, *υ*, *ω*. The Consonants are divided into Labials (p-sounds) *π*, *β*, *φ*; Gutturals (k-sounds) *κ*, *γ*, *χ*; Dentals (t-sounds) *τ*, *δ*, *θ*; Semi-vowels, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ* (called Liquids), and *σ*; Double Letters *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ*.

Repeat first the English sounds, then the Greek names: *a*, *λ*, *φ*, *ζ*, *μ*, *χ*, *η*, *γ*, *ν*, *ψ*, *θ*, *δ*, *ξ*, *ω*, *η*, *o*, *ι*, *ζ*, *π*, *a*, *κ*, *η*, *ρ*, *Σ*, *λ*, *θ*; *σ*, *γ*, *μ*, *ι*, *τ*, *δ*, *ν*, *κ*, *χ*, *υ*, *ε*, *ζ*, *ξ*, *s*, *π*, *φ*, *σ*, *ρ*, *ψ*, *ω*.

## III.

The Diphthongs are thus pronounced :—

<i>ai</i> , as in <i>aisle</i>	<i>eu</i> , as in <i>eider-down</i>	<i>oi</i> , as in <i>oil</i>
<i>au</i> , as in <i>author</i>	<i>eu, ηu</i> , as in <i>Eustace</i>	<i>ou</i> , as in <i>out</i>

*ui*, as in *quite*

An *i* subscript or written under (*q*) a Vowel is silent, as in *aim*, *seize*.

The Rough Breathing (') over a vowel or second letter of a diphthong is equal to an *h* placed before it; as, *ὁ* (*ho*), *οἵ* (*hoi*).

The Soft Breathing (") denotes the absence of the h-sound.

A Breathing is placed over every vowel, diphthong, or ρ̄ that begins a word.

There are three Accents, Acute ('), Grave (˘), and Circumflex (˜). These do not affect the pronunciation.

Read the following words :—

γῆ, *earth*; νίκη, *victory*; δρός, *ass*; λύκος, *wolf*; ρόδον, *rose*; βιβλίον, *book*; δτι, *because*; ᾥρα, *hour*; ρίζα, *root*; ἔργον, *work*; δένδρον, *tree*; φίλος, *friend*; θύρα, *door*; καρπός, *fruit*; δόξα, *glory*; μάχη, *battle*; ἄρτος, *bread*; ψυχή, *soul*; ἐγώ, *I*; οἶνος, *wine*; νιός, *son*; ναυτης, *sailor*; ναι, *yes*; οὗτος, *this*; εὖ, *well*; δειλός, *fearful*.

## IV.

## MASCULINE.

## FEMININE.

## NEUTER.

καλ-ός

καλ-ή

καλ-όν, *good, beautiful*

κακ-ός

κακ-ή

κακ-όν, *bad, wicked*

λύκ-ος, *wolf*

φων-ή, *voice, sound*

ρόδ-ον, *rose*

ον-ος, *ass*

γῆ, *earth, ground*

δένδρ-ον, *tree*

The Indefinite Article *a* or *an* must be supplied (when necessary) in the English, and the Adjective taken before the Substantive.

RULE 1.—An Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Gender:—

λύκος κακός. καλὴ φωνή. δένδρον κακόν. γῆ κακή. ὄνος κακός. ρόδον καλόν. γῆ καλή. φωνὴ κακή. δένδρον καλόν. ὄνος καλός.

Give the derivation of Rhodo-dendron, Eu-phony, Phonetic, Ge- in Ge-ography, Ge-ology, &c.

## V.

M.	F.	N.
μικρ-ός	μικρ-ά	μικρ-όν, small, little
μακρ-ός,	μακρ-ά	μακρ-όν, long, far, distant
θύρω-ος, seat	θύρ-α, door	τέκν-ον, child
οἰκ-ος, house	λύρ-α, lyre	ώ-όν, egg

μικρὸς θρόνος. μικρὰ λύρα. ὡδὸν μικρόν. οἶκος μακρός. θύρα μικρά. τέκνον μικρόν. φωνὴ μικρά. λύρα καλή. θρόνος καλός. οἶκος κακός. δένδρον μικρόν. γῆ μακρά.

English words derived from the Greek change *v* into *y*, and *κ* into *c*. Give the derivation of Throne, Lyre, O-micron, Micro- in Micro-scope, Micro-cosm, &c.

## VI.

M.	F.	N.
ὁ	ἡ	το, the
πιστ-ός	πιστ-ή	πιστ-όν, faithful, true
δοῦλ-ος, slave	νύμφ-η, bride, goddess	βιβλίον, little book, roll
κύρι-ος, master, lord	δικ-η, justice	δῶρ-ον, gift, present

RULE 2.—When the Article stands before the Substantive *only*, the Adjective is a Predicate, and the Copula (*is* or *are*) must frequently be supplied; as, ὁ δοῦλος πιστός, or πιστὸς ὁ δοῦλος, the slave *is* faithful.

RULE 3.—The Article is sometimes repeated before the Adjective to add emphasis or force to it; as, ὁ δοῦλος ὁ πιστός, the *faithful slave*, i.e. the faithful one.

ο λύκος μικρός. ή καλὴ φωνή. ή δίκη η πιστή. τὸ βιβλίον μικρόν. πιστὸς ὁ κύριος. ή γῆ ή καλή. ή πιστὴ φωνή. ή θύρα μικρά. καλὸν τὸ ρόδον. ή καλὴ λύρα. τὸ ώδον τὸ καλόν. καλὸν βιβλίον. ή νύμφη καλή. ὁ δοῦλος ὁ κακός. τὸ δῶρον καλὸν. δίκη πιστή. μικρὸν δῶρον.

Give the derivation of *Bible*, *Nymph*.

## VII.

There are three Numbers—Singular, Plural, and Dual. The Dual is used of *two* only, but the Plural commonly takes its place.

### THE AUXILIARY VERB εἰμί, I am.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. εἰμί, ( <i>I</i> ) am	ἐσμέν, ( <i>we</i> ) are	wanting
2. εἶ, ( <i>thou</i> ) art	ἐστέ, ( <i>ye</i> ) are	ἐστόν, <i>ye (two)</i> are
3. εστί, ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) is	εἰσι, ( <i>they</i> ) are	ἐστόν, <i>they (two)</i> are

*v* is added to εστί, εισι, when they are followed by a vowel.

The Stops in Greek are the same as in English, except the Colon or Semicolon (·), and the note of Interrogation (?).

ἔγώ, *I*; σύ, *thou*; τίς; τι; *who?* *what?* τι; *why?* τις, τι, *a certain, some one*; οὐ, οὐκ (before a vowel), οὐχ (before a rough breathing), *not*.

RULE 4.—The Verb εἰμί takes the same Case after it as before it.

δοῦλος είμι. κύριος εἶ. πιστός ἐστι. τέλεσμεν; σὺ τίς εἶ; ἄγω κύριός είμι. σὺ δοῦλος εἶ. τέλε καλόν ἐστι; τὸ ρόδον ἐστὶ καλόν. δοῦλός τις κακός ἐστι. τίς δίκη ἐστὶ πιστή; ἔστω η θύρα μικρά; τίς πιστός ἐστι; τίς ἐστι οὐ κύριος ὁ πιστός; μικρὸς οὐκ είμι. οὐκ εἶ σὺ τέκνουν; οὐ λύκος κακός ἐστι, οὐχ οὖν.

## VIII.

## IMPERFECT TENSE OF εἰμί.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. ἦν, I was	ἦμεν, we were	—
2. ἤσθα, thou wast	ῆτε, ye were	ἤτην, ye two were
3. ἦν, he was	ῆσαν, they were	ῆτην, they two were

ποῦ; where? ὅπου, where; ἐκεῖ, there; ὡδε, here; καὶ, and, also; καὶ . . . καὶ, both . . . and; γάρ, for; ἴδού, behold, here (am, is, are).

RULE 5.—Two or more Substantives Singular require a Plural Verb; as, ποῦ εἰσιν ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ δοῦλος; where are the lord and the slave?

ποῦ ἔστιν ὁ δοῦλος ὁ κακός; οὐκ ἔστιν ὡδε. τίς ἐκεῖ ἔστι; ἴδού ἄγω. τι ὡδε ἔστε; ποῦ ἥσαν ὁ λύκος καὶ ὁ δνος; ἐκεῖ οὐκ εἰσίν. ὅπου ἔστιν ὁ λύκος, ἐκεῖ ἔστι καὶ ὁ δνος. τὸ βιβλίον δῶρον μικρόν ἔστε. τὸ φόδον μικρὸν καὶ καλὸν ἦν. ἴδού ὁ δοῦλος, πιστὸς γάρ ἔστι. καὶ ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ δοῦλος ἥσαν ὡδε.

## IX.

## FUTURE TENSE OF εἰμί.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. ἔσ-ομαι, I shall be	ἔσ-όμεθα, we shall be	ἔσ-όμεθον, we two, &c.
2. ἔσ-εισῃ, thou wilt	ἔσ-εσθε, ye will be	ἔσ-εσθον, ye two, &c.
3. ἔσται, he will be[be]	ἔσ-ονται, they will be	ἔσ-εσθον, they two, &c.

M.	F.	N.
καινός	καινή	καινόν, new
λευκός	λευκή	λευκόν, white
ἄρτος, bread, loaf	στολή, robe, dress	ἄρνιον, little lamb
οἶνος, wine	κώμη, village	ἔργον, work, deed

ό ἄρτος καινὸς ἦν. ἡ στολὴ λευκὴ καὶ καλὴ ἔσται. τὸ ἀριόν  
λευκὸν ἦν. ποῦ ἔστιν ὁ οἶνος; ὁ λύκος οὐκ ἔστι λευκός. ἴδού ὁ  
λύκος καὶ τὸ ἀριόν. τὸ ἔργον κακὸν ἔσται. κώμη τις μακρὰ ἦν.  
πιστὸς ἔσομαι. ἐκεῖ ἔσονται. τί ἔσεσθε; εἰμὶ καὶ ἦν καὶ ἔσομαι.  
ῶδε ἔσύμεθα. ὅπου γάρ ἔστιν ὁ κύριος, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ὁ δοῦλος.

## X.

M.	F.	N.
ἄγι-ος	άγι-α	ἄγι-ον, <i>holy, pure</i>
δίκαι-ος	δικαί-α	δίκαι-ον, <i>just, righteous</i>
Ὕμνος, <i>song of praise</i>	καρδί-α, <i>heart</i>	μῆλ-ον, <i>apple, fruit</i>
νόμος, <i>law</i>	ὥρα, <i>hour, time</i>	ὤχι-ον, <i>oath</i>
βί-ος, <i>life</i>	ψυχή, <i>soul, life</i>	θηρί-ον, <i>wild beast</i>

ἄγιος ὕμνος. κακὴ ἡ καρδία. ὁ βίος μακρὸς οὐκ ἔστι. τί  
ἔστιν ἡ ψυχή; ὕδων ὡδε τὸ βιβλίον τὸ ἄγιον. ὁ νόμος ἄγιος ἔστι  
καὶ δίκαιος. τὸ δρκιον ἄγιον ἔσται. ποῦ ἔστιν ἡ δίκη; δίκαιος  
ἴστε. ὁ λύκος θηρίον κακόν ἔσται. ὡδε μῆλον καλόν. τίς ὥρα  
ἔστι; ἄγιος καὶ δίκαιος ἔστιν ὁ κύριος.

Give the derivation of Hour, Hymn, Psyche, Eco-nomy (*οἰκος, νόμος*), Bio- in Biography, &c.

## XI.

M.	F.	N.
ἀγαθ-ός	ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν, <i>good, virtuous, brave</i>
λαμπρ-ός	λαμπρ-ά	λαμπρ-όν, <i>bright, splendid</i>
θερμ-ός	θερμ-ή	θερμ-όν, <i>warm, hot</i>
λύχν-ος, <i>light, lamp</i>	λυχνί-α, <i>lampstand</i>	ἱμάτι-ον, <i>dress, outer garment</i>
ἥλι-ος, <i>sun</i>	σελήν-η, <i>moon</i>	ἄστρον, <i>star</i>

ώς, *as, how*; ἀλλά (*before a vowel ἀλλ'*), *but*; εἰναι (*Infinitive of εἰμί*), *to be*.

ὁ κύριος ἀγαθός ἐστι καὶ δίκαιος. ὡς καλός ἐστιν ὁ ἥλιος! ή σελήνη λαμπρὰ ἐσται καὶ καλή. ή λυχνία οὐ θερμὴ ἀλλὰ λαμπρά ἐστι. ὧδε εἰσιν ὁ ἄρτος καὶ ὁ οἶνος. ὁ καινὸς ἄρτος θερμός ἐστι. ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ σελήνη ή καλή; ὡς λαμπρὸν ἄστρον! ἔκει εἰσὶν ὁ λύχνος καὶ ή λυχνία. τὸ ἴματιον λαμπρὸν ἦν ὡς ὁ ἥλιος. καλόν ἐστιν ὧδε εἶναι.

Give the derivation of Lamp, Astro-nomy, and Thermo- in Thermometer.

## XII.

There are five Cases—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, and Dative.

The Vocative is commonly the same as the Nominative.

### THE ARTICLE.

#### *Singular.*

<i>N.</i>	<i>π.</i>	<i>τ.</i>
N. ὁ	ἡ	τό, the
A. τόν	τήν	τό, the
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ, of the
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ, to (or for) the

#### *Plural.*

N. οἱ	αι	τά, the
A. τούς.	τάς	τά, the
G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν, of the
D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς, to the

#### *Dual.*

N.A. τώ	τά	τώ, the (two)
G.D. τοῦ	ταῖν	τοῦ, of or to the (two)

**RULE 6.**—The Article is used in Greek :—

1. To point out a particular object; as, ὁ δοῦλος πιστός ἐστι, *the slave is faithful* (i.e. *some particular slave*).
2. To denote a whole class, or general idea; as, ὁ λύκος θηρίον ἐστι, *the wolf is a wild beast* (i.e. *all wolves*).
3. To distinguish the Subject from the Predicate; as, θηρίον ἐστὶν ὁ λύκος, *the wolf* (Sub.) *is a wild beast* (Pred.).

### XIII.

M.	F.	N.
μακάρι-ος	μακαρί-α	μακάρι-ον, <i>blessed, happy</i>
ἰσχυρ-ός	ἰσχυρ-ά	ἰσχυρ-όν, <i>strong, powerful</i>
θε-ός, <i>god</i>	[devil] σοφί-α, <i>wisdom</i>	ζῶ-ον, <i>animal, creature</i>
διάβολ-ος, <i>slanderer</i> ,	ὀργή, <i>anger, wrath</i>	δπλ-ον, <i>weapon</i>
λόγος, <i>word</i> .		

μέν, *indeed*; δέ, *but, and*; ὁ μέν, *the one*; ὁ δέ, *the other*; οἱ μέν, *some*; οἱ δέ, *others*.

Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. τις ἵσχυρός ἐστιν ως ὁ θεός; τις ἐστιν ὁ θεός; ὁ κύριός ἐστιν ὁ θεός. ὁ διάβολος ἵσχυρός ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ κακός. μακάριός ἐστιν ὁ δοῦλος ὁ πιστός. ἡ μὲν δίκη ἀγαθή ἐστιν, ἡ δὲ ὄργη οὐ. ἐγὼ μὲν ζῶν εἰμι, καλ τὸ ἀρνίον ζῶν ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ λύκος θηρίον ἐστι. οἱ μὲν ὥδε εἰσιν, οἱ δὲ ἐκεῖ. ποῦ ἐστιν ἡ σοφία; ὅπλον ἀγαθόν ἐστιν ἡ σοφία.

### XIV.

There are three Declensions of Substantives.

#### THE FIRST DECLENSION (*A-Nouns*).

The First Declension contains Feminine Nouns with Nominative ending in -α, -η; and Masculine Nouns in -ας, -ης.

## DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

9

### FEMININE NOUNS IN *-η*.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.V. φων-ή, a voice (f.)	N.V. φων-αί } voices	N.V.A. φων-ά, (two) voices
A. φων-ήν, a voice	A. φων-άς } of voices	G.D. φων-αῖν, of or to, &c.
G. φων-ῆς, of a voice	G. φων-ῶν, of voices	
D. φων-ῆ, to a voice	D. φων-αῖς, to voices	

### FEMININE NOUNS IN *-α*.

*Sing.* N.V. θύρ-ᾶ. A. θύρ-αν. G. θύρ-ας. D. θύρ-α.

Plural and Dual as in φων-ή.

NOTE.— *-ας*, *-α* become *-ης*, *-η*, when any consonant except *p* precedes.

### THE SECOND DECLENSION (*O-Nouns*).

The Second Declension contains Nouns with Nominative in *-ος*, generally Masculine, and in *-ον*, Neuter.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. ἵππ-ος, a horse (m.)	N.V. ἵππ-οι } horses	N.V.A. ἵππ-ω, (two) horses
V. ἵππ-ε, O horse	A. ἵππ-ους } of horses	G.D. ἵππ-οιν, of or to, &c.
A. ἵππ-ον, a horse	G. ἵππ-ων, of horses	
G. ἵππ-ον, of a horse	D. ἵππ-οις, to horses	
D. ἵππ-ῷ, to a horse		

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.V.A. ω-όν, an egg (n.)	N.V.A. ω-ά, eggs	N.V.A. ω-ώ, (two) eggs
G. ω-οῦ, of an egg	G. ω-ῶν, of eggs	G.D. ω-οῖν, of or to &c.
D. ω-ῷ, to an egg	D. ω-οῖς, to eggs	

Decline κύρι-ος, δοῦλ-ος, νύμφη, λύρ-α, βιβλί-ον, δῶρ-αν.

## XV.

<i>Sing.</i> ἔχει, ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) <i>has</i>	<i>Plur.</i> ἔχουσι( <i>v</i> ), ( <i>they</i> ) <i>have</i>
θαυμάζει, ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) <i>ad-</i> <i>mires, wonders at</i>	θαυμάζουσι( <i>v</i> ), ( <i>they</i> ) <i>ad-</i> <i>mire, wonder at</i>

RULE 7.—The Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person.

RULE 8.—Transitive Verbs take an Accusative of the Nearer Object.

NOTE.—In translating take the Nominative (or Subject) before the Verb, the Accusative (or Object) after it.

ὁ κύριος ἔχει ὑππον. οἱ κύριοι ὑπποις ἔχουσι. ἡ νύμφη λύραν  
ἔχει. ἡ λύρα ἔχει φωνάς. ὁ ὄνος τὰ μῆλα θαυμάζει. οἱ λύκοι  
τὰ ἀρνία θαυμάζουσι. τίς οὐ θαυμάζει τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην;  
οἱ δοῦλοι ἅρπτον ἔχουσι. τίς ἔχει τὰ βιβλία; τὸ τέκνον τὴν σοφίαν  
θαυμάζει. οἱ δοῦλοι ὅπλα οὐκ ἔχουσιν. ὁ κύριος τὸν νόμους  
θαυμάζει. τὴν μὲν δίκην θαυμάζει, τὴν δὲ ὄργην οὖ.

## XVI.

<i>Sing.</i> δώσει, ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) <i>will give</i>	<i>Plur.</i> δώσουσι( <i>v</i> ), ( <i>they</i> ) <i>will give</i>
---	--

RULE 9.—The Genitive is the Case of the Author, or Possessor, and answers to the question, *Of whom? Of what?*

RULE 10.—The Dative is the Case of the Recipient, or Remoter Object, and answers to the question, *To whom? To what? For whom? For what?*

τὸ βιβλίον τοῦ κυρίου καλόν ἐστιν. ἡ στολὴ τῆς νύμφης καλή  
ἐστιν. οἱ δοῦλοι τῷ κυρίῳ τὸν οἰνον δώσουσιν. ὁ κύριος τῇ νύμφῃ  
δῶρα δώσει. ὁ νόμος τοῦ θεοῦ δίκαιό ἐστιν. ἡ ὄργη τῶν δούλων  
κακή ἐστι. τοῖς δούλοις ὅπλα οὐ δώσουσιν. οἱ δοῦλοι τὸν ὑππον  
τῶν κυρίων ἔχουσι. τοὺς οἰκους τῇς κώμης θαυμάζουσι. τὴν  
φωνὴν τῆς νύμφης θαυμάζει.

## XVII.

## DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES IN -ός, -ή, -όν.

		Singular.	
M.	F.	N.	
N. καλ-ός	καλ-ή	καλ-όν, <i>beautiful</i>	
V. καλ-έ	καλ-ή	καλ-όν, <i>beautiful</i>	
A. καλ-όν	καλ-ήν	καλ-όν, <i>beautiful</i>	
G. καλ-οῦ	καλ-ῆς	καλ-οῦ, <i>of a beautiful</i>	
D. καλ-ῷ	καλ-ῆ	καλ-ῷ, <i>to a beautiful</i>	
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.V. καλ-οί	καλ-αῖ	καλ-ά, <i>beautiful</i>	
A. καλ-ούς	καλ-άς	καλ-ά, <i>beautiful</i>	
G. καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν, <i>of beautiful</i>	
D. καλ-οῖς	καλ-αῖς	καλ-οῖς, <i>to beautiful</i>	
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V. καλ-ώ	καλ-ά	καλ-ώ, <i>(two) beautiful</i>	
G.D. καλ-οῶν	καλ-αῖν	καλ-οῶν, <i>of or to (two), &amp;c.</i>	

Adjectives ending in -ος, -α, -ον decline their Feminine like θύρ-α.

Decline κακ-ός, μικρ-ός, ἄγν-ος.

RULE 11.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

RULE 12.—Neuter Plurals commonly take a Singular Verb; as, τὰ ωὰ μικρά ἔστι, *the eggs are small.*

ὅτι, *for, because*; εὖ (adv.), *well, well done.*

οἱ ἴσχυροὶ δοῦλοι. αἱ λυχνίαι λαμπρὰ ἥσαν. ὡδέ εἰσιν ἵπποι καλοί. οἱ μὲν καλοί εἰσιν, οἱ δὲ κακοί. οἱ νόμοι τοῦ θεοῦ δικαῖοι

είσιν. αἱ φωναὶ τῆς μικρᾶς λύρας καλαὶ εἰσι. τὰ θηρία ἰσχυρά  
ἴστιν. ἄγιοι ἔπειθε δτι ἐγὼ ἄγιος. τὰ ἔργα τοῦ θεοῦ καλά ἔστιν.  
ώῃ λαμπρὰ δέστρα! οἱ κύριοι πιστοὺς δούλους ἔχουσιν. ἡ νύμφη  
μικρὰν λύραν ἔχει. εὖ, δούλε ἀγαθὴ καὶ πιστέ. ὁ κύριος ὅπλον  
τῷ πιστῷ δούλῳ δώσει. τὰ φόδω δεστρὸν καλῶ. τὰς καλὰς στολὰς  
θαυμάζει.

## XVIII.

**Note.**—γ before γ, η, χ, ξ, is pronounced as *v*; αι, σπόγγος, *sponge*;  
εγκώμιαν, *eponymous*; βρόγχος, *throat*; λάρυγξ, *larynx*, *windpipe*.

M.	F.	N.
σοφ-ής	σοφ-ή	σοφ-όν, wise
μωρ-ής	μωρ-δ	μωρ-όν, foolish
πλούσι-ας	πλούσι-α	πλούσι-ον, rich
πτωχ-ής	πτωχ-ή	πτωχ-όν, poor
ἄγγελ-ος, messenger, angel	ἄγγελ-ία, message	παιδί-ον, little child
ἀιθριωτ-ης, man, human being	ἀγκύρ-α, anchor	πλοΐ-ον, ship

**Rule 19.**—Adjectives are used as Substantives, the word ἀνθρώπος,  
θεός, being understood; αἱ σοφές, the wise man.

ἡ σοφὴς βιβλίαν ἔχει. τῷ παιδίῳ βιβλίον δώσει ὁ σοφός. οἱ  
πλούσιοι δεῖλοις ἔχουσιν. οἱ πτωχοὶ ἄρτον οὐκ ἔχουσιν. ὁ  
πλούσιος ἄρτος τοῖς πτωχοῖς δώσει. ἀνθρωπός τις πλούσιος ἦν.  
ἡ ἀγγελία τῶν ἀγγέλων πιστὴ ἦν. οἱ ἄγγελοι τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγιοι εἰσι.  
τις δέτι σοφὴς μὲν ἡ θεά; ὁ πύρος δώσει σοφίαν. τὰ πλοῖα  
μικρὰς ἀγκύρας ἔχουν. ὁ βίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἔστι μακρός.

Give the derivation of Angel, Anchor, Sophist, Larynx, Bronchitis,  
Myceto-dermatite (θυμός, ρήνες, λάρυγξ, πνεύμων, καρκίτις).

## XIX.

## Singular.

ι.	ε.	η.
N. μέγ-ας	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α, great
V. μέγ-α	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α, O great
A. μέγ-αν	μεγάλ-ην	μέγ-α, great
G. μεγάλ-ον	μεγάλ-ης	μεγάλ-ον, of great
D. μεγάλ-ῳ	μεγάλ-η	μεγάλ-ῳ, to great

## Plural.

N. μεγάλ-οι	μεγάλ-αι	μεγάλ-α, great
-------------	----------	----------------

etc., like the Plural and Dual of καλός.

## Singular.

ι.	ε.	η.
N.V. πολ-ύς	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ, much
A. πολ-ύν	πολλ-ήν	πολ-ύ, much
G. πολλ-οῦ	πολλ-ῆς	πολλ-οῦ, of much
D. πολλ-ῷ	πολλ-ῇ	πολλ-ῷ, to much

## Plural.

N. πολλ-οί	πολλ-αί	πολλ-ά, many
------------	---------	--------------

etc., like the Plural of καλός.

## XX.

ι.	ε.	η.
πρῶτ-ος	πρώτ-η	πρῶτ-ον, first
ἔσχατ-ος	ἔσχατ-η	ἔσχατ-ον, last
ἀρχαῖ-ος	ἀρχαῖ-α	ἀρχαῖ-ον, ancient
χρόν-ος, time	ἀρχ-ή, beginning, rule	πεδί-ον, plain
λόγ-ος, word, saying, discourse	ἡμέρ-α, day	κέντρ-ον, thorn, point

*ἐν, in (with Dat.); πρός, to, towards, with (with Acc.).*

ὁ θεὸς ἐστιν ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ ἕσχατος. μεγάλα ἐστι τὰ ἔργα τοῦ κυρίου. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ θεοῦ ἄγιοι εἰσι. πολλοὶ ἔσονται πρῶτοι ἕσχατοι καὶ ἕσχατοι πρῶτοι. ἵππον μέγαν ἔχει. τὰ ρόδα ἔχει κέντρα πολλά. ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἡσαν θηρία πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα. οἱ λόγοι τῶν ἀρχαίων σοφοὶ ἡσαν. ἔστιν ὥρα πρώτη τῆς ήμέρας. ὁ χρόνος μακρός ἐστι. πολὺν οἶνον τῷ μεγάλῳ κυρίῳ δώσει ὁ δοῦλος ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεὸν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

λόγος, joined to another word, has sometimes the wider signification of *knowledge, science*.

Give the derivation of Theo-logy, Geo-logy, Astro-logy, Bio-logy, Chrono-logy, Psycho-logy, Zoo-logy, Archæo-logy, Logic, Chronic, Chronicles, Centre, Arch- (a prefix signifying *ruling, chief*) in Archbishop, Arch-angel, &c.; Poly- in Poly-theism (*θεός*), &c.; Megatherium, O-mega.

## XXI.

### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN, οὗτος, this.

#### Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο, this
A. τούτον	ταῦτην	τοῦτο, this
G. τούτου	ταῦτης	τοῦτου, of this
D. τούτῳ	ταῦτῃ	τοῦτῳ, to this

#### Plural.

N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα, these
A. τούτοις	ταῦταις	ταῦταις, these
G. τούτων	ταῦτων	τοῦτων, of these
D. τούτοις	ταῦταις	τοῦτοις, to these

*Dual.*

M.	F.	N.
N.A. τούτ-ω	ταύτ-α	τούτ-ω, .these (two)
G.D. τούτ-οιν	ταύτ-αιν	τούτ-οιν, of or to, &c.

NOTE.—οὗτος stands before or after, but not (except with an adjective) between the Article and Noun; as, οὗτος ὁ λόγος, or ὁ λόγος οὗτος, this word.

## XXII.

M.	F.	N.
νεκρ-ος	νεκρ-ά	νεκρ-όν, dead
ἄργυρ-ος, silver, money	πενί-α, poverty	τάλαντ-ον, talent
χρυσ-ός, gold	τύχ-η, fortune	δηνάρι-ον, denarius, penury
ἀδελφ-ός, brother	ἀδελφ-ή, sister	

<i>Sing.</i> ἄγει, ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) brings, leads, drives πέμπει, ( <i>he, &amp;c.</i> ) sends	<i>Plur.</i> ἄγουσι( <i>v.</i> ), ( <i>they</i> ) bring, &c. πέμπουσι( <i>v.</i> ), ( <i>they</i> ) send
--	---

οὐ μόνον, not only; ἀλλὰ καὶ, but also.

οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος πλούσιος ἐστιν, οὗτος δὲ πτωχός. τὸ παιδίον τοῦτο νεκρόν ἐστιν. οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι πιστοί εἰσιν. ὁ ἀδελφὸς πρὸς τὴν καλὴν ἀδελφὴν δῶρα πέμπει. ἡ κακὴ τύχη πενίαν ἄγει. οἱ πλούσιοι πέμπουσι τάλαντα πολλὰ τοὺς πτωχοὺς τούτοις. ταῦτα τὰ παιδία ἔχει δηνάριον. ἡ τύχη τούτων τῶν δούλων καλὴ ἐστιν. οὐ μόνον ἄργυρον ἀλλὰ καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχουσι. τούτῳ μὲν δηνάριον δώσει, τούτῳ δὲ τάλαντον.

Give the derivation of Penury, Adelphi, Chrys- in Chrysanthemum, &c.

## XXIII.

Remember that *εο* is contracted into *οῦ*, and *εα* into *η* or *ᾶ*; as,

<b>κ.</b>	<b>π.</b>	<b>κ.</b>
χρύσε-ος or } χρύσ-ους }	χρυσέ-α or } χρυσ-η }	χρύσε-ον or } golden χρύσ-ουν }
ἀργυρ-έος or -οῦς	ἀργυρ-έα or -ᾶ	ἀργυρ-έον or -οῦν, (made of)
τάφ-ος, <i>tomb</i>	φιᾶλ-η, <i>bowl, bottle</i>	φάρμακ-ον, <i>drug, poison</i>
λίθ-ος, <i>stone</i>	σφαῖρ-α, <i>ball, globe</i>	στάδι-ον, <i>furlong</i>
στέφαν-ος, <i>wreath</i> ,	κεφαλ-ή, <i>head, chapter</i>	μέτρ-ον, <i>measure</i>
crown		

ἐπὶ, upon (with Acc., Gen., or Dat.).

τὰ μὲν τάλαντα χρύσεα ἦν, τὰ δὲ δηνάρια ἀργυρέα. ἡ φιάλη ἀργυρᾶ ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ σφαῖρα αὕτη χρυσῆ. ὡς καλός ἐστιν ὁ στέφανος χρυσοῦς! φάρμακον δὲ τῇ φιάλῃ ἐστίν. ὁ ἄγγελος ἔχει τὰς φιάλας. οἱ τάφοι οὐτοι λίθους μεγάλους ἔχουσι. τὸ μέτρον τοῦ πεδίου τούτου στάδιόν ἐστιν. ὁ ἀδελφὸς σφαιραν χρυσῆν τῇ ἀδελφῇ δώσει. ἔχουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς στεφάνους χρυσοῦς.

Give the derivation of Chrono-meter, Thermo-meter, Geo-metry, Metre, Sphere, Hemi-sphere (*ἡμι-*, *half*), Spherical, Vial, Stephen, Pharmacy, Epi-taph, Litho-graph (*γραφή*, *writing, drawing*).

## XXIV.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

## FIRST PERSON.

## Singular.

N.	ἐγώ, <i>I</i>
A.	ἐμέ, μέ, <i>me</i>
G.	ἐμοῦν, μοῦν, <i>of me</i>
D.	ἐμοί, μοί, <i>to me</i>

## Plural.

N.	ἡμεῖς, <i>we</i>
A.	ἡμᾶς, <i>us</i>
G.	ἡμῶν, <i>of us</i>
D.	ἡμῖν, <i>to us</i>

## Dual.

N.A.	νώ, <i>we, us</i>
	(two)
G.D.	νῷν, <i>of or to us</i>

## SECOND PERSON.

## Singular.

σύ, <i>thou</i>
σέ, <i>thee</i>
σοῦ, <i>of thee</i>
σοί, <i>to thee</i>

## Plural.

ὑμέῖς, <i>ye</i>
ὑμᾶς, <i>you</i>
ὑμῶν, <i>of you</i>
ὑμῖν, <i>to you</i>

## Dual.

N.A.	σφώ, <i>ye, you (two)</i>
	(two)
G.D.	σφῷν, <i>of or to you</i>

Dual.	σφωέ, <i>themselves</i>
	σφᾶς } Neut. σφέα
	σφῶν, <i>of themselves</i>
	σφίσι, <i>to themselves</i>

## THIRD PERSON.

## (Reflexive.)

## Singular.

wanting	τί, <i>himself</i>
οὐ, <i>of himself</i>	οὐ, <i>of himself</i>
οἱ, <i>to himself</i>	οἱ, <i>to himself</i>
Plural.	Plural.

σφεῖς, <i>themselves</i>
σφᾶς } Neut. σφέα
σφῶν, <i>of themselves</i>
σφίσι, <i>to themselves</i>

Decline the following like καλός, but with Neuter Nom. and Acc. in -ο :—

π.	π.	π.
αὐτ-ός	αὐτ-ή	αὐτ-ό, <i>he, she, it (self)</i>
ὁ αὐτ-ός	ἡ αὐτ-ή	τὸ αὐτ-ό, <i>the same</i>
ἐκεῖν-ος	ἐκείν-η	ἐκεῖν-ο, <i>that</i>
ἄλλ-ος	ἄλλ-η	ἄλλ-ο, <i>other, another</i>

A. ἐαυτ-όν (or αὐτόν), ἐαυτ-ήν, ἐαυτ-ό, *himself, herself, itself,* has neither Nominative Case nor Dual Number.

Pl. A. ἄλλήλ-ους, ἄλλήλ-ας, ἄλλήλ-α, *one another, has neither Nominative Case nor Singular Number.*

## XXV.

N.	P.	N.
έκαστ-ος	έκάστ-η	έκαστ-ον, each
φίλ-ος (ὁ φ. the friend)	φίλ-η	φίλ-ον, friendly, dear,
έχθρ-ός (ὁ ἐ. the enemy)	έχθρ-ά	έχθρ-όν, hostile [loving
νι-ός, son	φυλάκ-ή, guard, prison	κρανί-ον, skull
θάνατ-ος, death	έπιστολ-ή, letter	σπήλαι-ον, cave
κροκόδειλ-ος, crocodile	γλῶσσ-α or γλώττ-α, tongue, language	

Sing. γράφει, (he) writes, draws, describes | Plur. γράφουσι(ν), (they) write.  
οἱ έαυτοῦ, his own.

τηγώ είμι ὁ φίλος σου. σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱός μου. ταῦτά σοι γράφει. τὸν  
έαυτοῦ υἱὸν πέμπει. οἱ φίλοι ἐπιστολὰς ἀλλήλοις γράφουσιν. ὁ  
κροκόδειλος γλῶτταν ἔχει. ἕσχατος ἔχθρος ἐστιν ὁ θάνατος. οἱ  
ἔχθροι ήμων ἐν φυλακῇ εἰσὶν. αἱ θύραι τῆς φυλακῆς ἐκείνης  
μεγάλαι καὶ ἴσχυραι εἰσὶν. ἐν τῷ σπηλαίῳ κρανία ἡν πολλά. τις  
ἡμῖν ἄρτους δώσει; ἡ πανία τοῦ πτωχοῦ ἔχθρά ἐστι. τὰ ἔργα  
αὐτῶν κακὰ ἦν. δώσει ἑκάστῳ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ.

Give the derivation of Philo-sophy, Phil-ip (ἱππος), Philo-logy, Phil-anthropy, Phil-adelphia, Theo-philus, Epistle, Cranium, Poly-glot, Glossary.

## XXVI.

## THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

## Singular.

N.	P.	N.
N. ὅς	ἥ	ὅς, who, which, what
A. ὅν	ἥν	ὅς, whom, which, what
G. οὗ	ἥς	οὗ, whose, of whom, of which
D. φ	ἥ	φ, to whom, to which

Plural and Dual like καλός.

**RULE 14.**—The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but takes its Case from its own clause.

**NOTE.**—In translating a Relative clause, begin with the Relative, and supply, if necessary, the Nominative (*he*, *they*, &c.) between the Relative and the Verb; as, *ἡ ἐπιστολὴ, ἣν γράφει, the letter, which (he) writes.*

*Sing. ἐποίησε(ν), he made, did. | Plur. ἐποίησαν, they made, did.*

ὁ ἵππος, ὃν ἄγει ὁ ἄνθρωπος, λευκός ἔστιν. αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ, ἂς γράφουσι, καλαὶ εἰσιν. οἱ δούλοι, οὓς πέμπουσιν, ἴσχυροί εἰσι. τὰ ἔργα, ἢ ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς, μεγάλα ἦν. ταῦτα, ἢ ἐποίησαν, καλὰ ἦν. τὸ βιβλίον, ὃ ἔχει τὸ παιδίον, μέγα ἔστι. τὸ παιδίον, φῶδώσει τὸ βιβλίον, οὐκ ἔστιν ὥδε· ἀλλο βιβλίον ἔχει. εἰμὶ ὅ εἰμι. ὃ ἔχει δώσει. ὁ κύριος, οὐν εἰμὶ δοῦλος, ἀγαθός ἔστι. καλή ἔστιν ἡ ἀδελφὴ, ἣν θαυμάζει ὁ ἀδελφός.

## XXVII.

M.	F.	N.
δμοι-ος (with Dat.)	δμοι-α	δμοι-ον, like
ποτῷμ-ός, river	μάχ-η, battle	ἄριστ-ον, breakfast
στράτ-ός, army	ρώμ-η, strength	δεῖπν-ον, dinner, supper
φόβ-ος, fear, dread	νίκη, victory	τόξ-ον, bow
πόλεμ-ος, war	εἰρήν-η, peace	φύλλ-ον, leaf

**RULE 15.**—The Genitive is often placed *between* the Article and its Substantive; as, *τὸ τοῦ παιδίον βιβλίον, the child's book*  
(the of the child book)

ὁ τοῦ θανάτου φέβος κακὸς ἔστι. τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ρώμην θαυμάζει. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ κροκόδειλοί εἰσι πολλοί. ἤδον τὸ ἄριστόν μου. τὰ τῶν δένδρων φύλλα πολλά ἔστιν. ὁ μὲν πόλεμος κακός ἔστιν, ἡ δὲ εἰρήνη ἀγαθή. ὁ στρατὸς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦν. τὰ ταῦτα

τῇ μάχῃ τόξα πολλὰ ἔχουσιν. ὑμᾶν ἐστιν ἡ νίκη. ἀνθρωπός τις ἐποίησε δεῖπνον μέγα. οὐτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς ὑμῶν; ὅμοιος αὐτῷ ἐστιν. ἐστιν ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐποίησε.

Give the derivation of Rome, Polemic, Hippo-potamus.

### XXVIII.

M.	P.	N.
μόν-ος	μόνη	μόν-ον, <i>alone, solitary</i>
καθαρ-ός	καθαρ-ά	καθαρ-όν, <i>clean, pure</i>
μῦθος, <i>tale, fable</i>	σκι-ά, <i>shadow, shade</i>	σημεῖ-ον, <i>sign, miracle</i>
τόπος, <i>place</i>	σκην-ή, <i>tent, tabernacle</i>	θεμέλι-ον, <i>foundation</i>
άριθμός, <i>number</i>	ζών-η, <i>girdle, belt</i>	εἰδωλ-ον, <i>image</i>
πέτρος, <i>stone, rock</i>	πέτρ-α, <i>rock (solid)</i>	
οὐρανός, <i>heaven, sky</i>		
πύργος, <i>tower</i>		

RULE 16.—After a Preposition, the Article is sometimes omitted.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν. αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ θεὸς μόνος. ἐσται σημεῖα ἐν ἡλίῳ καὶ σελήνῃ καὶ ἄστροις. ὁ ἀδελφὸς τῇ ἀδελφῇ ζώνην χρυσῆν πέμπει. ὑμεῖς καθαροί ἐστε. ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἀνθρώπων μέγας ἦν. ποὺ εἰσιν αἱ σκηναὶ αὐτῶν; ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ πύργος μέγιας ἦν. τὰ τοῦ πύργου θεμέλια ἐπὶ τῇ πέτρᾳ ἐστὶ. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πέτρῳ σπήλαιον μέγα ἦν. σκιά ἐστιν ἡμῶν ὁ βίος. ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἰδωλόν ἐστι. πολλοὶ ἥσαν οἱ τῶν ἀρχαίων μῦθοι.

Give the derivation of Arithmetic, Peter, Petrify, Catharine, Idol, Myth, Mytho-logy, Zone, Scene, Uranus, Mono-logue, Mon-arch, Topography.

## XXIX.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB IN -ω—ACTIVE VOICE.  
INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.	IMPERFECT TENSE.
S. λέω, I loose λύεις, thou loosest λύει, he loses Pl. λύομεν, we loose λύετε, ye loose λύουσι, they loose D. λύετον, ye or they two loose	S. ἐλύον, I was ἐλύεις, thou wast ἐλύει, he was Pl. ἐλύομεν, we were ἐλύετε, ye were ἐλύον, they were D. ἐλύέτην, ye or they two were
FUTURE TENSE.	FIRST AORIST TENSE.
S. λέσω, I shall λύσεις, thou wilt λύσει, he will Pl. λύσομεν, we shall λύσετε, ye will λύσουσι, they will D. λύσετον, ye or they two will	S. ἐλύσα, I loosed ἐλύσας, thou loosedst ἐλύσε, he loosed Pl. ἐλύσαμεν, we loosed ἐλύσατε, ye loosed ἐλύσαν, they loosed D. ἐλύσάτην, ye or they two loosed
PERFECT TENSE.	PLUPERFECT TENSE.
S. λέλυκα, I have λέλυκας, thou hast λέλυκε, he has Pl. λελύκαμεν, we have λελύκατε, ye have λελύκασι, they have D. λελύκατον, ye or they two have	S. ἐλελύκειν, I had ἐλελύκεις, thou hadst ἐλελύκει, he had Pl. ἐλελύκειμεν, we had ἐλελύκειτε, ye had ἐλελύκεισαν (or -κει- σαν), they had D. ἐλελύκείτην, ye or they two had

Some Verbs have a Second Aorist Tense, with Tense-endings like the Imperfect, and the English like the First Aorist; and a Second Perfect with Tense-endings like the Perfect. (*λίω* has neither.)

NOTE.—*v* is added to *-e* of the Third Person Singular and *-oi* of the Third Person Plural, when the next word begins with a vowel.

xxx.

Verbs in *-ω* are divided into classes according to the character of the Stem (i.e. the letter preceding *-ω*, see Lesson 2).

## VOWEL VERBS.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PAST.
λύω	λύσω	λέλυκα, <i>I loose, undo, break</i>
κλείω	κλείσω	κέκλεικα, <i>I shut, enclose</i>
σείω	σείσω	σέσεικα, <i>I shake</i>
θύω	θύσω	τέθύκα, <i>I slay, sacrifice</i>
παύω	παύσω	πέπακα, <i>I cause to cease, stop</i>

The Present, Future, and Perfect are called *Primary Tenses*.

The Imperfect, Aorists, and Pluperfect are called *Historic Tenses*.

The Future Active is formed from the Present by changing  $-\omega$  into  $-\sigma\omega$ ; as,  $\lambda\nu\omega$ ,  $\lambda\nu\sigma\omega$ .

The Perfect has usually a *Reduplication* (or repetition of the first consonant with  $\epsilon$ ) prefixed to the stem, as  $\lambda\epsilon-$  in  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\nu-\kappa a$ , when the verb begins with a single consonant. But the aspirates  $\theta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$  in reduplication become  $r$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ; and  $\zeta$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$  prefix only the Augment  $\epsilon$ .

Verbs with the Future in *-σω* make the Perfect in *-κα.*

ἔγω λύω τὸν δοῦλον. οἱ δοῦλοι τοὺς ὑπουρούς λύουσι. τὸ λυετε τὸν ὄνον; οὐ λύσομεν τὰ θηρά. σὺ τὸν ὄνον λέγυκας. τὸν

πύργον σείετε. ὁ θεὸς σείσει τὴν γῆν. ὁ πλούσιος τέθυκε. τὸ τὸ ἀρνίον θύεις; τὴν τοῦ οἴκου θυρὰν κλείομεν. τίς τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς κέλεικε; παύσομεν πόλεμον. ὁ χρόνος οὐ παύει τὴν ὄργην. ὁ θάνατος τὴν ψυχὴν λύει. οἱ κακοὶ οὗτοι τὸν νόμον λελύκασι.

## XXXI.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
κελεύω	κελεύσω	κεκέλευκα, <i>I order, command</i>
πιστεύω	πιστεύσω	πεπίστευκα, <i>I believe</i>
βασιλεύω	βασιλεύσω	Ι reign
δουλεύω	δουλεύσω	δεδουλευκα, <i>I serve</i>
καλέω	καλέσω	κέκληκα, <i>I call, invite</i>
τελέω	τελέσω	τετέλεκα, <i>I end, finish, accomplish</i>

The Historic Tenses of the Active Voice are formed from the Primary Tenses, by prefixing the Syllabic Augment ε-, and changing

Present -ω to Imperfect -ον; as, λύ-ω, ἔ-λυ-ον,

Future -ω to First Aorist -α; as, λύσ-ω, ἔ-λυσ-α,

Perfect -α to Pluperfect -ειν; as, λέλυκ-α, ἔ-λελύκ-ειν.

ὁ κύριος κελεύει. οἱ δοῦλοι δουλεύσουσι. τί οὐ πιστεύετε; τίς ίμιν πιστεύσει; οἱ γὰρ λόγοι ίμῶν οὐ πιστοί εἰσιν. Ἐλυον τὸν δοῦλον. τοὺς δούλους ἐλελύκεσαν. πολλὰ ἀρνία ἔθυσαν. τὰς τοῦ οἴκου θύρας ἔκλεισε. τί τὸ δένδρον ἐσείσατε; τὸν οἰόν μου ἐκάλεσα. οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ αὐτῷ. ὁ ἀδελφὸς τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἐκεκλήκει. ὁ κύριος βασιλεύσει. ὁ ἵππος ἐδούλευσε τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. τὸ ἔργον μου τετέλεκα.

## XXXII.

LABIAL VERBS (*P-sounds*).

Verbs in *-πω*, *-πτω*, *-βω*, and *-φω* generally make the Future in *-ψω* and the Perfect in *-φα*.

PRES.ENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.
βλέπω	βλέψω	βέβλεφα, <i>I look, see, take care</i>
κόπτω	κόψω	κέκοφα, <i>I knock, beat, cut down</i>
βάπτω	βάψω	<i>I dip</i>
τρίβω	τρίψω	τέτριφα, <i>I rub, pound, wear out</i>
γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα, <i>I write, draw, describe</i>
λάμπω	λάμψω (2 Perf.)	λέλαμπα, <i>I shine</i>

Observe that the double letter *ψ* stands for *πσ*, (*πτσ*), *βσ*, *φσ*, the *σ*-sound still remaining as the sign of the Future.

ἀεί (adv.), *always, ever, for ever.*

ὁ θεὸς ἀεὶ σε βλέπει. εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐβλέψαμεν. ἔγω δένδρον γράφω. ταῦτα γραφα ὑμῖν. ὁ γέγραφα, γέγραφα. ὁ νιὸς ἐπιστολὴν γέγραφε. ὁ ἥλιος λάμπει. ἡ σελήνη, ἡ λάμπει, μακρά ἐστιν. ὁ λύχνος ἐλαμψε. τὴν θύραν κόψουμεν. οἱ δοῦλοι δένδρα ἐκοπτοῦν. Βάψω τὴν κεφαλήν μου. ὁ δοῦλος τὸν ὕππον ἐτριβε. τὸ φάρμακον τρίψουσιν. ὡς καλή ἐστιν ἡ ἐπιστολὴ, ἦν γέγραφα!

Give the derivation of Baptism, Auto-graph, Cali-graphy.

## XXXIII.

PRES.ENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 ΔΟΚΙΣΤ.
τύπτω	τύψω	τέτψυ	ἔτύπον, <i>I strike</i>
κρύπτω	κρύψω	κέκρύφα	ἔκρυψον, <i>I hide, conceal</i>
τρέπω	τρέψω	τέτροφα	ἔτράπον, <i>I turn, change</i>
λείπω	λείψω	(2) λέλοιπα	ἔλιπον, <i>I leave, fail</i>
κλέπτω	κλέψω	κέκλοφα	<i>I steal</i>
πέμπω	πέμψω	πέπομφα	<i>I send</i>

(2) Signifies Second Perfect.

*eīc, to, unto.*

οἱ λύκοι κλέπτουσιν. ὁ λύκος κλέψει τὸ ἀρνίον. τί κλέπτετε; οὐ κλέψεις. ὁ δοῦλος τάλαντον ἔκλεψεν. ἔκρυψα τὸ τάλαντόν σου ἐν τῇ γῇ. τύπτομεν ἀλλήλους. ἡ σφαιρα τὴν κεφαλήν μου ἔτειέφει. τὸν ἀδελφόν σου ἔτυπες. τίς ἔτυψε τὸν φίλον μου; ἡ σοφία τὴν καρδίαν ἔτραπε. τὸν χρυσὸν ἐν τῇ ζώνῃ ἔκρυψεν. ἡ τῶν δένδρων σκιὰ τὸν ἥλιον ἔκεκρύψει. τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἔπειπτέτην εἰς τὸν οἰκόν μου. τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱὸν πέτομεφε. τί με ἔλειψας; ὁ χρόνος λείπει.

Give the derivation of Crypt, Helio-trope, Tropics, Trophy, Type, Proto-type, Klepto-mania (*μανία, madness*).

#### XXXIV.

#### GUTTURAL VERBS (*K-sounds*).

Verbs in *-κω*, *-γω*, *-χω* make the Future in *-ξω*, and the Perfect in *-χα*.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PAST.	2 AORIST.
λέγω	λέξω	λέλεχα	I say, tell
ἄγω	ἄξω	Ἄχα	Ἴγαγον, I bring, lead, drive
φεύγω	φεύξομαι	(2) πέφευγα	Ἴφυγον, I flee, avoid
ήκω	ήξω		I am come, am here
διώκω	διώξω	δεδίωχα	I hunt, pursue, persecute
ἔχω	ἔξω οτ σχήσω	ἔσχηκα	Ἴσχον I have, possess
ἀνοίγω	ἀνοίξω	ἀνεψχα	I open

The double letter *ξ* in the Future stands for *κσ*, *γσ*, or *χσ*.

When the Verb begins with a vowel the Syllabic Augment *ε* is not prefixed, but short vowels are changed into long. This is called the *Temporal Augment*.

$\alpha\}$   
 $\epsilon\}$  are changed into  $\eta$   
 $\circ$  is changed into  $\omega$

In diphthongs the  $\iota$  is subscript:

$ai$  is changed into  $\gamma$   
 $oi$  is changed into  $\varphi$

But  $\xi\chi\omega$  makes the Imperfect  $\varepsilon\xi\chi\sigma\nu$ , and  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{o}\gamma\omega$  has the First Aorist  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{e}\rho\xi\kappa\omega$  and  $\eta\nu\acute{o}\xi\kappa\alpha$ . Futures in  $-o\mu\alpha i$  are declined like  $\lambda\delta-o\mu\alpha i$  (Lesson 77).

Verbs beginning with a vowel take the Temporal Augment instead of the Reduplication.

ἀφθαλμός (m.), εγε.

βιβλίον μέγα ἔχω. καινὴν στολὴν ἔξεισ. τί ἔχετε; τὸ ρόδον πολλὰ κέντρα εἶχεν. ἄγω ἔσχον πιστὸν φίλον. ήμεῖς λέγομεν καὶ γράφομεν. ἄγω σοι μῦθον λέξω. σὺ γράψεις δὲ λέγω. μόνος ἥκω. ἥξει δὲ ήμέρα αὔτη. σὺ τί λέλεχας; πολλὰ καλὰ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς. θάνατον ἦγε πόλεμος. τοὺς λύκους διώξομεν. τὸν μὲν πόλεμον διώκετε, τὴν δὲ εἰρήνην οὖ. ἐδίωξα τὸν δοῦλον τὸν κακόν. ἔφυγον οἱ κακοί. ἀνέψει μου τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ κυρίου ἥνοιξε τὰς θυρὰς τῆς φυλακῆς.

Give the derivation of Lexicon, Ped-agogue ( $\tauαὶδίον$ ), Dem-agogue (δῆμος, common people), Syn-agogue (σύν, together), Strat-agem.

## XXXV.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.	PRESENT.
S. <i>λύ-ε</i> , loose thou <i>λύ-έτω</i> , let him loose	S. <i>λύ-ω</i> , I may <i>λύ-γς</i> , thou mayst <i>λύ-η</i> , he may
Pl. <i>λύ-ετε</i> , loose ye <i>λύ-έτωσαν</i> } let them loose or - <i>όντων</i>	Pl. <i>λύ-ωμεν</i> , we may <i>λύ-ητε</i> , ye may <i>λύ-ωσι</i> , they may [may D. <i>λύ-ετον</i> , loose ye (two) <i>λύ-έτων</i> , let them loose
FIRST AORIST.	FIRST AORIST.
S. <i>λύ-σον</i> , loose thou <i>λύ-σάτω</i> , let him loose	S. <i>λύ-σω</i> , I may <i>λύ-σγς</i> , thou mayst <i>λύ-ση</i> , he may
Pl. <i>λύ-σάτε</i> , loose ye <i>λύ-σάτωσαν</i> } let them loose or - <i>σάντων</i> } loose	Pl. <i>λύ-σωμεν</i> , we may <i>λύ-σητε</i> , ye may <i>λύ-σωσι</i> , they may
D. <i>λύ-σάτον</i> , loose ye (two) <i>λύ-σάτων</i> , let them loose	D. <i>λύ-σητον</i> , ye or they (two) may
PAST (rarely used).	PAST (rarely used).
S. <i>λέλυ-κε</i> , do thou <i>λέλυ-κέτω</i> , let him	S. <i>λελύ-κω</i> , I may <i>λελύ-κγς</i> , thou mayst <i>λελύ-κη</i> , he may
Pl. <i>λέλυ-κετε</i> , do ye <i>λέλυ-κέτωσαν</i> } let or - <i>κόντων</i> } them	Pl. <i>λελύ-κωμεν</i> , we may <i>λελύ-κητε</i> , ye may <i>λελύ-κωσι</i> , they may
D. <i>λέλυ-κετον</i> , do ye (two) <i>λέλυ-κέτων</i> , let them	D. <i>λελύ-κητον</i> , ye or they (two) may
<i>have loosed</i>	<i>have loosed</i>

The Second Aorist Imperative and Conjunctive have the same Tense-endings as the Present.

NOTE.—The Augment is used only in the Indicative.

Some Moods of the Aorist have the same English as the Present; but it must be remembered that the Greek Aorist denotes a *singlē definite* or *completed* action, while the Present speaks of the action as *indefinite*, or *continuing*.

Go through the Tenses of the Imperative and Conjunctive of *κελεύω*, *τύπτω*, *γράφω*, and *λέγω*.

## XXXVI.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*εἶδον*, *I saw* (Present not used), Imper. *ἰδε*, Conj. *ἰδώ*, Infin. *ἰδεῖν*, *to see*.

*εἶπον*, *I said* (Present not used), Imper. *εἰπί*, &c.

*πότε*, *when?* *μή* (with Conjunctive or Imperative), *not*.

NOTE.—*μή* at the beginning of an Interrogative sentence merely suggests the answer *No*, and is not translated.

*κεφαλὴν τρέπε. ταῦτα λεξάτω. πόλεμον παυσατε, φιλοι. βλέψον εἰς ἡμᾶς. ταῦτα εἰς βιβλὸν γράψατε. κόπτετε τὴν θύραν. λέγε μοι, σὺ πρῶτος εἰ; πέμπετε αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν οἴκον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου. λέξον μοι δὲ εἰδεσ. μὴ λεγέτω τοῦτο. μὴ σὺ τοῦτο κεκλοφας; δὲ βλέπεις γράψον εἰς βιβλὸν. λύσατε τὸν δόνον καὶ ἄξατέ μοι. φευγέτωσαν εἰς τὴν γῆν ταύτην. εἰπὲ ἡμῖν, πότε ταῦτα θσται; θύσατε τὸ ἀρνιόν. ἵδε τὸν τόπον.*

## XXXVII.

## CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*ἄν* with the Conjunctive indicates *possibility*, but is not translatable; *εἰ*, with Indicative, *if*; *έάν* (*εἰ ἄν*), with Conjunctive, *if*; *ἴτα*, *ὅπως*, *in order that*; *ἴτα μή*, *lest*; *ὅταν* (*ὅτε ἄν*), *when*; *πῶς*, *how*; *ὅτι*, *that*.

*οἶδα* (Perf.), *I know*; *γρέειν* (Plup.), *I knew*.

(S. *οἶδα*, *οἶσθα*, *οἶδε*; Pl. *ἴσμεν*, *ἴστε*, *ἴσάσι*; D. *ἴστον*.)

Pres. *ἀκού-ω*, (Fut.) *ἀκούσομαι* or *ἀκούσω*, (Perf.) *ἀκήκοα* or *ἠκουνα*, *I hear* (commonly with Genitive).

NOTE.—*μή*, with the Aorist of the Conjunctive forbids some particular action.

μὴ κλέπτε. μὴ κλέψῃς τοῦτο. λέγε ὥνα ἀκούσω. τὸν ἄργυρον κρύπτουσιν, ὥνα μή τις κλέψῃ. φεύγομεν δπως Δν διώκητε. έάν τι έχῃ, δώσει. ταῦτα λέλεχα ύμνιν ὥνα εἰρήνην έχητε. κελεύω σε ὥνα πέμψῃς εἰς τὸν οίκον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου. ηκω ὥνα ίδω. ηξει ὥνα κλέψῃ. δταν διώκωσιν ύμᾶς, μὴ φεύγετε. οὐδὲ οἶδα τι λέγεις. δ ἀκηκόαμεν, τοῦτο λέγομεν. βλέπετε πῶς ἀκούετε. οἶδα δτι ηκουσας ημῶν. ίδε, οὗτοι ίσασιν δ εἰπον έγώ.

## XXXVIII.

## OPTATIVE Mood.

PRESENT.		FIRST AORIST.
S. λύ-οιμι, I might λύ-οις, thou mightst λύ-οι, he might		S. λύ-σαιμι, I might λύ-σαις, thou mightst λύ-σαι, he might
Pl. λύ-οιμεν, we might λύ-οιτε, ye might λύ-οιεν, they might	loose	Pl. λύ-σαιμεν, we might λύ-σαιτε, ye might λύ-σαιεν, they might
D. λυ-οίτην, ye or they (two) might		D. λυ-σαίτην, ye or they (two) might
FUTURE.		PERFECT (rarely used).
S. λύ-σοιμι, I might λύ-σοις, thou mightst λύ-σοι, he might		S. λελύ-κοιμι, I might λελύ-κοις, thou mightst λελύ-κοι, he might
Pl. λύ-σοιμεν, we might λύ-σοιτε, ye might λύ-σοιεν, they might	loose	Pl. λελύ-κοιμεν, we might λελύ-κοιτε, ye might λελύ-κοιεν, they might
D. λυ-σοίτην, ye or they (two) might		D. λελυ-κοίτην, ye or they (two) might

have loosed

The Tense-endings of the Second Aorist are like the Present.

The Optative sometimes expresses a wish, *may I loose*.

## INFINITIVE Mood.

Present	λύ-ειν, to loose
Future	λύ-σειν, to be about to loose
First Aorist	λύ-σατ, to loose
Perfect	λελυ-κέναι, to have loosed

The Infinitive with the Neuter Article is used as a Substantive, τὸ λύειν, the loosing; τοῦ λύειν, of loosing; ἐν τῷ λύειν, in loosing, or while (he was) loosing.

## MOODS OF THE PRESENT OF εἰμί.

IMPERATIVE	CONJUNCTIVE
S. ἴσθι, be thou ἔστω, let him be	S. ὡ, I may be ἢ, thou mayst be
Pl. ἴστε, be ye ἔστωσαν } let them be οὐ ᔁστων, }	ἢ, he may be Ὦμεν, we may be ἢτε, ye may be ὦσι, they may be
D. ἴστον, be ye (two) ἔστων, let them be	ἢτον, ye or they (two) may be

OPTATIVE
S. εἴην, I might be εἴης, thou mightst be εἴη, he might be
Pl. εἴημεν, we might be εἴητε, ye might be εἴησαν οὐ εἴεν, they might be
D. εἴητην, ye or they (two) might be

## XXXIX.

**Α.**  
άξιος

**Ε.**  
άξια

**Χ.**  
άξιον (with Gen.), *worthy*

δες τὰν, &c., *whoever, whatever*; οὖν, *therefore, then*; δεῖ, *(one) must, it is necessary*; πάλιν, *again*; ἕως, *until*.

RULE 17.—The latter of two Verbs is put in the Infinitive Mood.

RULE 18.—The Subject of an Infinitive is put in the Accusative; as, δεῖ σε ἀκούειν, *it is necessary that you (Acc.) should-hear (Inf.)*, or *you must hear*.

RULE 19.—After ἵνα, διπλας, &c., the Conjunctive follows the Primary tenses, the Optative the Historic tenses.

κάλευσον τὸν δοῦλον ἄρτους ἄγειν. οὐ καλόν ἐστι φεύγειν.  
 οὐ δεῖ σε ταῦτα λέγειν. τὸν φίλον μὴ τύπτε, κακὸν γάρ ἐστι φίλον τύπτειν. ἥκομεν οὖν ἀκούσαι τοὺς λόγους σου. δεῖ ὑμᾶς τοῦτο γράψαι. ἄξιος εἰ ἀνοίξαι τὸ βιβλίον. πολλοὶ ἐπίστευον αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ καὶ βλέπειν τὰ σημεῖα ἢ ἐποίησεν. ἥκω ἵνα τὴν ἀγγελίαν ἀκούω. ἥδειν ὅτι ἥξοις. ἐστω οὐτος ὑμῶν δοῦλος. ἔσθι ἔκει ἔως ἀν εἴπω σοι. ὁ τὰν ἢ δίκαιον, δώσει ὑμῖν.

## XL.

φιλέω οτ φιλῶ, *I love.*

INDICATIVE, PRESENT	IMPERFECT
S. φιλ-έω, -ῶ φιλ-έεις, -εῖς φιλ-έει, -εῖ	S. ἐ-φιλ-εον, -ουν ἐ-φιλ-εες, -εις ἐ-φιλ-εε, -ει
Pl. φιλ-έομεν, -οῦμεν φιλ-έετε, -εῖτε φιλ-έουσι, -οῦσι	Pl. ἐ-φιλ-έομεν, -οῦμεν ἐ-φιλ-έετε, -εῖτε ἐ-φιλ-εον, -ουν
D. φιλ-έετον, -εῖτον	D. ἐ-φιλ-εέτην, -είτην
IMPERATIVE, PRES.	CONJUNCTIVE, PRES.
S. φιλ-εε, -ει φιλ-εέτω, -είτω	S. φιλ-έω, -ῶ φιλ-έης, -ῆς φιλ-έη, -ῆ
Pl. φιλ-έετε, -εῖτε φιλ-εέτωσαν, -είτωσαν οτ -εόντων, -ούντων }	Pl. φιλ-έωμεν, -ῶμεν φιλ-έήτε, -ῆτε φιλ-έώσι, -ῶσι
D. φιλ-έετον, -εῖτον φιλ-εέτων, -είτων	D. φιλ-έητον, -ῆτον
OPTATIVE, PRES.	INFINITIVE, PRES.
S. φιλ-έομι, -οῦμι φιλ-έοις, -οῖς φιλ-έοι, -οῖ	φιλ-έειν, -εῖν
Pl. φιλ-έομεν, -οῦμεν φιλ-έοιτε, -οῦτε φιλ-έοιεν, -οῖεν	PARTICIPLE, PRES.
D. φιλ-εοίτην, -οίτην	φιλ-έων, -ῶν

Rule for Contractions: εε becomes ει, and εο becomes ου; ει is dropped before a long vowel or diphthong.

NOTE.—The other tenses of the Verb are not contracted.

## XLI.

Most Verbs in -έω make the Future in -ήσω; Perfect in -ηκα.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PAST.
φίλέω	φιλήσω	πεφίληκα, <i>I love (as a friend)</i>
μισέω	μισήσω	μεμίσηκα, <i>I hate</i>
λαλέω	λαλήσω	λελάληκα, <i>I talk, say</i>
ποιέω	ποιήσω	πεποίηκα, <i>I make, do</i>
ζητέω	ζητήσω	έζητηκα, <i>I seek, look for</i>
θέλω (or ἔθέλω)	θελήσω (or ἔθελήσω)	τεθέληκα, <i>I wish, desire</i>

σσ-ος, -η, -ον, *whosoever, whatsoever, as many as*; οὗτω or οὔτως, *thus, so; οἰδατε=ἴστε, from οἶδα* (37).

φιλεῖς με; αὐτὸν ἐμίσουν. ὁ ἀδελφὸς φιλεῖ τὴν ἀδελφήν. τί ἔζητεῖτε; οἶδα ὅτι με ζητεῖτε. ποιησον ἀγαθόν, ζητήσου εἰρήνην καὶ διώξον αὐτήν. εἰ ταῦτα οἴδατε, μακάριοι ἔστε ἐὰν ποιῆτε αὐτά. ἦγὼ ποιήσω ἢ δεῖ με ποιήσειν. πολὺ λαλεῖν οὐκ ἀγαθόν ἔστι. τί ζητεῖτε ποιεῦν; ἔζητουν αὐτῷ λαλῆσαι. τούτους μὲν φιλοῦμεν, τούτους δὲ οὐ. μη̄ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο. τί πεποιήκασιν; ηκουσεν αὐτὸν πεποιηκέναι τοῦτο. τί θέλεις ποιήσω σοι; δος ἀν θέλητε ὥνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἀνθρωποι, οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε αὐτοῖς.

Give the derivation of Phil-anthropy, Mis-anthropy, Poet.

## XLII.

P <small>RESENT.</small>	F <small>UTURE.</small>	P <small>ERFECT.</small>
φωνέω	φωνήσω	πεφώνηκα, <i>I call, sound</i>
ἀδικέω	ἀδικήσω	ἡδίκηκα, <i>I wrong, injure</i> [conquer]
κρατέω (with Gen.)	κρατήσω	κεκράτηκα, <i>I lay hold of, hold fast,</i>
πολεμέω	πολεμήσω	πεπολέμηκα, <i>I make war</i>
αἱρέω	αἱρήσω	ἥρηκα, <i>I take, seize, choose</i>
δέω	δήσω	δέδεκα (οր δέδηκα), <i>I bind, fasten</i>
πωλέω	πωλήσω	<i>I sell</i>
σκοπέω	σκοπήσω	<i>I view, observe, mark</i>

πολέμ-ιος, *ia, iou, warlike* (ό πολέμιος, *the enemy*); πλησίον (adv.), *near*, (ό πλησίον, *the neighbour*).

τί ζητεῖς πολεμεῦ; οὐ φιλῶ πολεμεῖν. τὸν πόλεμον μεμίσηκα, τὴν δὲ εἰρήνην πεφίληκα. ζητήσεις οὖν εἰρήνην ποιεῖν. οἱ πολέμοι ήρουν ὅπλα. τίς με φωνεῖ; αὐτὸν ἐφώνησεν. ἡμεῖς σε ἔζητήκαμεν. τι ἀδικεῖτε τὸν πλησίον ὑμῶν; οὐ κύριος τὸν δοῦλον δέει. οὐ θεός σε σκοπεῖ, πλησίον γάρ ἔστιν. ἔζητησεν αὐτὸν εἰδέν, τίς ἔστιν. οὐκ ἐκρατήσατέ μου. κράτει δὲ ἔχεις. βιβλία ἐπώλουν πρὸς τοὺς σοφούς. τὰ ἄστρα σκοπούμεν. ἔζήτουν αὐτοῦ κρατῆσαι. οὐχθρος φεύγει ἵνα μὴ κρατήσωσιν αὐτοῦ.

Give the derivation of Biblio-polist, Mono-poly, Scope, Helio-scope, Seleno-scope, Micro-scope, Tele-scope (*τῆλε, far off*), Kal-eido-scope (*εἶδος, form, shape*).

## XLIII.

*τιμάω* or *τιμῶ*, *I honour.*

INDICATIVE, PRES.	IMPERFECT
S. τιμ-άω, -ώ τιμ-άεις, -ᾶς τιμ-άει, -ᾶ	S. ἐ-τιμ-αον, -ων ἐ-τιμ-αες, -ας ἐ-τιμ-αε, -α
Pl. τιμ-άμεν, -ώμεν τιμ-άετε, -άτε τιμ-άουσι, -ώσι	Pl. ἐ-τιμ-άμεν, -ώμεν ἐ-τιμ-άετε, -άτε ἐ-τιμ-αον, -ων
D. τιμ-άετον, -άτον	D. ἐ-τιμ-αέτην, -άτην
IMPERATIVE, PRES.	CONJUNCTIVE, PRES.
S. τιμ-αε, -α τιμ-αέτω -άτω	S. τιμ-άω, -ώ
Pl. τιμ-άετε, -άτε τιμ-αέτωσαν, -άτωσαν } ορ -αόντων, -ώντων }	τιμ-άγης, -ᾶς τιμ-άγη, -ᾶ
D. τιμ-άετον, -άτον τιμ-άέτων, -άτων	Pl. τιμ-άωμεν, -ώμεν τιμ-άητε, -άτε τιμ-άώσι, -ώσι
D. τιμ-άήτον, -άτον	D. τιμ-άήτην, -άτην
OPTATIVE, PRES.	INFINITIVE PRES.
S. τιμ-άομι, -ῷμι τιμ-άοις, -ῷς τιμ-άοι, -ῷ	τιμ-άειν, -ᾶν
Pl. τιμ-άομεν, -ῷμεν τιμ-άοιτε, -ῷτε τιμ-άοιεν, -ῷεν	PARTICIPLE, PRES.
D. τιμ-αοίτην, -ῷτην	τιμ-άων, -ῶν

Rule for Contractions: *a* before an ε-sound becomes ā; *a* before an ο-sound becomes ω, and *i* becomes subscript.

## XLIV.

Verbs in -άω generally make the Fut. in -ήσω; Perf. in -ηκα.

PRES. SENT.	FUTUR. SENT.	PERF. SENT.
τίμāω	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα, <i>I honour</i>
διψάω	διψήσω	δεδίψηκα, <i>I thirst</i>
γεννάω	γεννήσω	γεγέννηκα, <i>I beget, generate</i>
ἀγαπάω	ἀγαπήσω	ἠγάπηκα, <i>I love, esteem</i>
ἐρωτάω	ἐρωτήσω	ἠρώτηκα, <i>I ask</i>
πλανάω	πλανήσω	<i>I deceive, cause to wander</i>
ζάω (ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῇ)	ζήσομαι	ἔζηκα, <i>I live</i> (Pres. Inf. ζῆν)

σεαυτόν, -ήν (as ἔαυτόν, 24), *thysel*; μή (for ἵνα μή), *lest*.

διψῶ. τιμᾶς. ἀγαπᾶ. ζῶμεν. ἐρωτᾶτε. πλανῶσιν. ὁ νιός σου ζῇ. ἡμεῖς τὸν θεὸν ἀγαπῶμεν. ἀγαπᾶς με; σὺ οἶδας ὅτε φιλῶ σε. τί με τοῦτο ἐρωτᾶτε; πολλὰ ἡρώτων. οἱ νεκροὶ ζήσουσι. κακὸν οὐ τιμῶμεν. τίμα τὸν θεὸν τὸν μέγαν. τί ὑμεῖς με πλανᾶτε; γεννήσει υἱόν. τὸν ἄγγελον τετιμήκατε. διψήσειν ἡ ψυχή μου πρὸς τὸν θεόν. ἥθελον αὐτὸν ἐρωτᾶν. ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν. βλέπετε μή τις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἀχθούντας ὑμῶν.

Give the derivation of Planet, Generate.

## XLV.

*σκηνόω or σκηνῶ, I lodge.*

INDICATIVE, PRES.	IMPERFECT
S. σκην-όω, -ῶ σκην-όεις, -οῖς σκην-όει, -οῖ	S. ἐ-σκήν-ΟΟΝ, -ΟΥΝ ἐ-σκήν-ΟΕΣ, -ΟУС ἐ-σκήν-ΟΕ, -ΟУ
Pl. σκην-όμεν, -οῦμεν σκην-ότε, -οῦτε σκην-όουσι, -οῦσι	Pl. ἐ-σκην-όμεν, -οῦμεν ἐ-σκην-ότε, -οῦτε ἐ-σκήν-ΟΟΝ, -ΟУН
D. σκην-όετον, -οῦτον	D. ἐ-σκην-οέτην, ούτην
IMPERATIVE, PRES.	CONJUNCTIVE, PRES.
S. σκήν-ΟΕ, -ΟΥ σκην-Οέτω, -Ούτω	S. σκην-όω, -ῶ σκην-όγγς, -οῖς σκην-όη, -οῖ
Pl. σκην-ότε. -οῦτε σκην-οέτωσαν, -ούτωσαν or -ούντων, -ούντων	Pl. σκην-όώμεν, -ῶμεν σκην-όήτε, -ῶτε σκην-όώσι, -ῶσι
D. σκην-όετον, -οῦτον σκην-οέτων, -ούτων	D. σκην-όήτον, -ῶτον
OPTATIVE, PRES.	INFINITIVE, PRES.
S. σκην-όοιμι, -οῖμι σκην-όοις, -οῖς σκην-όοι, -οῖ	σκην-όειν, -οῦν
Pl. σκην-όοιμεν, -οῖμεν σκην-όοιτε, -οῖτε σκην-όοιεν, -οῖεν	PARTICIPLE, PRES.
D. σκην-οοίτην, -οῖτην	σκην-όων, -ῶν

Rule for Contractions: οε, οο, οου, become ου; οη, οω become ω; ογ, οει, οοι, become οι (but οει becomes ου in the Infinitive).

Contract in the same way ζηλ-όω, *I emulate*; κοιν-όω, *I impart, pollute*; δουλ-όω, *I enslave*.

## XLVI.

Verbs in -σσω or -ττω (chiefly Gutturals).

PRES. SING.	FUT. SING.	PERF.	2 AORIST.	[draw up]
τάσσω or -ττω	τάξω	τέτραχα		<i>I order, arrange,</i>
πράσσω „ -ττω	πράξω	πέπράχα		<i>I make, do</i>
κηρύσσω „ -ττω	κηρύξω	κεκήρυχα		<i>I proclaim, announce</i>
φυλάσσω „ -ττω	φυλάξω	πεφύλαχα		<i>I guard, watch</i>
ἀρύσσω „ -ττω	ἀρύξω	ὅρωρυχα	ὅρυγον,	<i>I dig</i>
πλήσσω „ -ττω	πλήξω	πέπληγα	ἐπέπληγον,	<i>I strike, wound</i>

ἄν, with the Indicative, is conditional; ἔλνσα ἄν, *I would have loosed*.

οἱ ἔχθροὶ μέγαν στρατὸν τάσσουσι. τίς εἰς πόλεμον τὸν στρατὸν ἔταξε; τί πράσσεις; τί τοῦτο πεπράχασι; τοῦτο ἐπεπράχεισαν. οὐκ δὲ θέλω πράσσω, ἀλλὰ δὲ μισῶ τοῦτο ποιῶ. δέ ἀνθρώπος, διν ἔπληξαν οἱ πολέμιοι, νεκρός ἐστι. κήρυξον τὸν λόγον. κελεύω σε τοῦτο πράττειν. μὴ τοῦτο πράξῃς. ὁ δοῦλος ὥρυξε γῆν καὶ ἔκρυψε τὸ τάλαιτον τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ. τοῦτο ἔπραξε. τοῦτο ἀν ἔπραξεν. εἰ ἐκέλευσας, ἔπραξα ἄν. σὲ φυλάττοι ὁ θεός.

Give the derivation of Practice, Practical, Tact, Tactics, Phylectery.

## XLVII.

DENTAL VERBS (*T-sounds*).

Verbs in *-τω*, *-δω*, *-θω*, *-ζω*, make the Fut. in *-σω*; Perf. in *-κα*.

Most Verbs in *-ζω* belong to the T-sounds, a few to the K-sounds.

PRES. T.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.	
πείθω	πείσω	πέπεικα	ἔπιθον	<i>I persuade</i>
ἀρπάζω	ἀρπάσω	ἥρπακα		<i>I carry off, plunder</i>
θαυμάζω	θαυμάσω	τεθαύμακα		<i>I admire, wonder at</i>
ἐτοιμάζω	ἐτοιμάσω	ἥτοιμακα		<i>I make ready, prepare</i>
γυμνάζω	γυμνάσω	γεγύμνακα		<i>I exercise</i> [gard
νομίζω	νομίσω	νενόμικα		<i>I think, believe in, re-</i>
σώζω	σώσω	σέσωκα		<i>I save</i>
σχίζω	σχίσω			<i>I tear, divide</i>

αἰσχρός, -ά, -όν, *base, disgraceful; ὁδός* (fem.), *way, road; ναός* (m.), *temple; μηδέ, neither, nor; ήδη, already.*

ὁ λύκος τὸ ἄρνιον ἀρπάζει. τὰ δηλα ἥρπαξεν ὁ ἔχθρος. τὸν ναὸν ἑθαυμάσατε; τὸν θεὸν νομίζομεν. ὁ ὄνος τὴν τῆς λύρας φωνὴν ἐθαύμαζε. τὴν τοῦ εἰδώλου κεφαλὴν ἥρπασαν. ἵδον τὸ ἄριστὸν μου ἡτοίμακα. γύμναζε σαντόν. ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὄδον τοῦ κυρίου. κέλευσον τὸν δούλον τὸ δεῖπνον ἐτοιμάζειν. δέομεν τοὺς κακοὺς ἵνα μὴ ἀρπάζωσι τὸν χρυσόν. τίς με σώσει; ἥκω σε σώσειν. ζητεῖ φίλος φίλον σῶσαι. ἂ ποιεῖν αἰσχρὸν, ταῦτα νόμιζε καὶ μηδὲ λέγειν εἶναι καλόν. μὴ σχίσωμεν τὸ ἴμάτιον. ἔπεισαν αὐτοὺς ἵνα τὸ ἴμάτιον σχίσαιεν.

Give the derivation of *Gymnastic, Gymnasium, Harpy, Schism, Scissors*.

## XLVIII.

LIQUID VERBS ( $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ -sounds).

Verbs in  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$  make the Future in - $\hat{\omega}$  instead of - $\sigma\omega$ , and drop the second vowel or consonant from the penult (or last syllable but one).

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PREFECT.	2 AORIST.
κτείνω	κτενῶ	ἔκτακα	ἔκτανον, <i>I kill, slay</i>
φαίνω	φᾶνῶ	πέφαγκα	<i>I show</i>
φθείρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθαρκα	<i>I destroy, corrupt</i>
σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα	<i>I sow (seed)</i>
αἴρω	ἀρῶ	ἥρκα	<i>I lift, take up or away</i>
ἐγείρω	ἐγερῶ	ἐγήγερκα	<i>I awaken, raise up</i>

The Future tense-endings of Liquid Verbs are like the Contracted form of φιλέω.

In the First Aorist the penult of the Future is lengthened by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\eta$ , as Fut. φανῶ, 1 Aor. ἐφηνα;  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon i$ , as Fut. σπερῶ, 1 Aor. ἐσπειρα.

τίς μοι τὴν ὄδὸν εἰς τὴν κώμην φανεῖ; τι τοῦτον ἔκτανες; οἱ κτενῶ σε. ἐμὲ κτενεῖν θέλετε; ἐσπειρεν ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ. ἡμεῖς τὴν γῆν ἐσπείραμεν. σπείρατε τὴν γῆν. οὐκ ἔστι γῆ πολλὴ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ. ὁ θεὸς ἥγειρεν αὐτὸν ἐκ νεκρῶν. τί με ἥγειρεις; σὲ οὐκ ἥγερούμεν. ἥραν οὖν τὸν λίθον. φεύγομεν ἵνα μὴ κτείνωσιν ἡμᾶς. οἱ πολέμιοι οἴκους πολλοὺς ἐφθειραν. εἴ τις τὸν ναὸν τοῦ θεοῦ φθείρει, φθερεῖ τοῦτον ὁ θεός.

Give the derivation of Phantom, Epi-phany, Dia-phanie ( $\deltaιά$ , through).

## XLIX.

PRES. INT.	FUTURE.	PRES. PERF.	2 ΔΟΚΙΣΤ.
βάλλω	βᾶλῶ	βέβληκα	ἔβάλον, <i>I throw, cast</i>
στέλλω	στελῶ	ἔσταλκα	<i>I send, prepare</i>
ψάλλω	ψᾶλῶ	ἔψαλκα	<i>I sing</i>
κλίνω	κλῖνῶ	κέκλικα	<i>I bend, decline, lay</i>
κρίνω	κρίνῶ	κέκρικα	<i>I judge, govern</i> [firm]
μένω	μενῶ	μεμένηκα	<i>I stay, wait for, remain</i>
τέμνω	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	ἔτάμον, <i>I cut (asunder), divide</i>

φημί, *I say*, 2 Αορ. ἔφην; μετά, μεθ', *with* (with Gen.).

ἔψηλα. ἔστειλας. ἔμειναν. τὸν δοῦλον, δις τὸν χρυσὸν ἔκλεψεν,  
τὸν φυλακὴν βεβλήκαμεν. τὸν αὐτὸν εἰς φυλακὴν ἔβαλε; τὸν  
λίθον μὴ βάλλῃς· τὴν γὰρ κεφαλήν μου τέτμηκας. τὴν  
σφαῖραν βαλλέτω τὸ παιδόν. ἔκβλευσα τὸ παιδίόν τὴν σφαῖραν  
βάλλειν. εἰς μάχην σε στέλλω. οὗτος ὁ κύριος τὸν στρατὸν  
στελεῖ. τί ὡδε μένεις; μεῖνον μεθ' ἡμῶν, δτὶ κέκλικεν ἡ ἡμέρα.  
ὁ πτωχὸς οὗτος οὐκ ἔχει ποὺ τὴν κεφαλὴν κλίνη. τί οὐ κρίνετε τὸ  
δίκαιον; κρίνατε ὑμεῖς δὲ φημί.

Give the derivation of Ball, Psalm.

## L.

## COGNATE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDIC.	CONJUNCT.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres.	—ω	—ω	—οιμι	—ε	—ειν	—ων
Imperf.	ξ—ον					
Future	—ω		—οιμι		—ειν	—ων
1 Aor.	ξ—α	—ω	—αιμι	—ον	—αι	—ας
Perf.	—α	—ω	—οιμι	—ε	—έναι	—ώς
Pluperf.	ξ—ειν					
2 Aor.	ξ—ον	—ω	—οιμι	—ε	—ειν	—ων

Write out, in the above form, the Moods and Tenses of τύπτω, λέγω, ἀγω, βάλλω, ἀρπάζω, αἴρω, τάσσω, ποιέω, διψάω, ζηλόω.

## LI.

## PREPOSITIONS.

The *primary meanings* (in *Roman type*) should be carefully remembered. When any other words are substituted to suit the English idiom, the *force* of the Greek Preposition must not be destroyed.

## 1. Prepositions which take one Case only.

ACCUSATIVE.	GENITIVE.	DATIVE.
ἀνά, up, up through	ἀντί (ἀνθ'), against, in-	ἐν, in, among
εἰς (ἐε̄), into, to	stead of, for	σύν (ξύν), with, together
	ἀπό (ἀφ'), from, of (forth)	with
	ἐκ (ἐξ), out of, from, after	
	πρό, before, for	

Prepositions are prefixed to Verbs to give them a particular force or direction; thus from *πέμπω*, *I send*, are formed the Compound Verbs *εἰσ-πέμπω*, *I send into*; *ἐκ-πέμπω*, *I send out*; *ἀπο-πέμπω*, *I send away*.

NOTE 1.—The Augment is placed between the Preposition and the simple Verb; as, *εἰσ-πέμπω*, Imp. *εἰσ-έ-πεμπον*; and if the Preposition ends with a Vowel, that Vowel is generally dropped; as, *ἀπο-πέμπω*, Imp. *ἀπ-έπεμπον*.

NOTE 2.—*ἘΚ* becomes *ἔξ* before the Augment; as, *ἐκ-πέμπω*, Imp. *ἔξ-έπεμπον*; *ἐν* and *σύν* are written *ἐμ-* and *συμ-*, when prefixed to *π*, *β*, *φ*, *μ*, *ψ*.

*ἐκ-κόπτω*, *I cut off*; *ἐκ-βάλλω*, *I cast out*; *ἐμ-βάλλω*, *I cast in*; *ἀπολύω*, *I disengage, release*; *ἀπο-στέλλω*, *I send forth*; *ἀπο-κτείνω*, *I kill*; *ἀνα-βλέπω*, *I look up*.

Write out the Cognate Tenses of the above verba.

### LII.

*ὅλος*, *-η*, *-ον*, *whole*; *θάλασσα* (*f.*), *sea*.

ἡ σοφία ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἔστιν. ἀγαπήσεις κυριον τὸν θεόν σου ἔξ δλησ τῆς καρδίας σου. ἄρατε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τάλαντον. ἀντὶ πολέμου εἰρήνην ἔχουσιν. ἀνὰ πεδίον ἐδίλαξε τοὺς πολεμίους. ὁ ἄγγελος πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἔστιν. οὐκ ἔστιν οὗτος ὁν ζητοῦσιν ἀποκτεῖναι; οὗτος σὺν αὐτῷ ἦν. ἀπέκτειναν αὐτὸν καὶ ἔξβαλον. ἐμβάλλετε με εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν. ἀποστελῶ τὸν ἄγγελον. ἀπέστειλε δοῦλον. ἀπολύσον τοὺς δούλους. ἀπέλυσαν αὐτούς. ἕκκοψον τὸ δένδρον. ἀνέβλεψεν εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν.

Give the derivation of *Ana-lyse* (*λύω*), *Ana-tomy* (*τέμνω*), the prefix Anti- in Anti-christ, Anti-slavery, &c., Apostle, Ec-centric (*κέντρον*), Ex-odus (*όδός*), Pro-logue, Pro-blem (*βάλλω*), Pro-phet (*φημί*), Syn-agogue (*ἅγιον*), Syn-tax (*τάσσω*).

## LIII.

## 2. Prepositions which take two Cases—the Accusative and Genitive.

ACCUSATIVE.	GENITIVE.
διά (δί'), through, <i>on account of</i>	Through, <i>by means of</i>
κατά (καθ'), down through, <i>according</i> -	Down from, <i>against</i> :
<i>ing to</i>	
μετά (μεθ'), after, <i>for</i>	With, <i>among</i>
ὑπέρ, over, <i>above, beyond, more than</i>	Above, over, <i>in behalf of, for</i>

κατα-λύω, *I throw down, destroy*; δια-λύω, *I separate, dissolve*; κατα-κρίνω, *I condemn*.

Διὰ τοῦτο ἐπεμψα ὑμῖν. Διὰ τῆς θύρας ἐφυγεν ὁ ἄγγελος. Δεῖ σε κατὰ νόμου κρίνειν. οὐκ ἔστι καθ' ἡμῶν, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἔστιν. οὐκ ἔστι δοῦλος ὑπὲρ τὸν κύριον αὐτοῦ. μετὰ ταῦτα ἡκουσα φωνῆς μεγάλης. ην ὁ θεὸς μετ' αὐτοῦ. σύ με ἀγαπᾶς διὰ τὸν λόγον, οὐ διάλησά σοι. καταλύσω τὸν οἶκον. οἱ πολέμιοι κατέλυσαν τὸν ναόν. η ὁργὴ διέλυσε τοὺς φίλους. τίς σε κατέκρινεν; θύω σε οὐ κατακρίνω.

Give the derivation of Dia-meter, Cata-ract (*ῥάσσω, I dash*), Cata-pult (*πάλλω, I hurl*), Cath-olic (*δλος*), Cata-strophe (*στρέφω, I turn*), the prefix *Hyper-* in Hyper-critical, &c.

## LIV.

3. Prepositions which take three Cases—the Accusative, Genitive, and Dative.

ACCUSATIVE.	GENITIVE.	DATIVE.
ἀμφί, about, on both sides, near	Around, about, for	About, concerning
ἐπὶ (έφ'), upon, against, with a view to	Upon, towards, in presence of	Close upon, close by, at, depending on
παρά (παρ'), beside, to beside, contrary to	From beside, from, by	Close beside, with
περὶ, around, respecting	Concerning, for	Close round, concerning
πρός, to, towards, with reference to	On the side of, from, by	Close to, in addition to
ὑπό (ὑφ'), under, to beneath	From beneath, under, from, by	Close beneath, in subjection to

The Accusative after a Preposition generally indicates *motion to*, the Genitive *motion from*, and the Dative *juxtaposition or nearness*.

προσ-κόπτω, *I stumble at*; περι-πατέω, -ήσω, *I walk about*; ἐπι-βάλλω, *I cast or lay upon*.

ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἔστι, καὶ σὺ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. ἡραν λίθους ἵνα ἐπιβάλλωσιν ἐπ' αὐτόν. τί με παρὰ τὸν νόμον τύπτετε; παρ' αὐτοῦ δίκην ἔχω. παρ' αὐτῷ ἐμείναν. τι τοῦτο ἀκούω περὶ σοῦ; ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ ἔστιν. ὑπὸ νόμου οὐκ ἐσμέν. οἱ κροκόδειλοι ἀμφὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἔωσι. πρὸς σὲ ἐπέμψαμεν. προσέκοψαν τῷ λίθῳ. περιεπάτησεν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.

Give the derivation of Epi-taph, Eph-emeral, Peri-cranium, Perimeter, Par-allel (*ἄλληλονς*), Para-graph, Para-ble (*βάλλω*), Amphibious (*βίος*), Peri-patetic.

## LV.

M.	P.	N.
πονηρ-ός	πονηρ-ά	πονηρ-όν, <i>wicked, evil</i>
μέσ-ος	μέσ-η	μέσ-ον, <i>middle, midst of</i>
έμ-ός	έμ-ή	έμ-όν, <i>my, mine</i>
φιλόσοφ-ος, <i>philosopher</i>	ἀρετ-ή, <i>virtue</i>	ἀθλ-ον, <i>prize (of contest)</i>
διδάσκαλ-ος, <i>teacher</i>	ἀγάπ-η, <i>love</i>	
καρπ-ός, <i>fruit</i>	εὐλογί-α, <i>praise, blessing</i>	ἱερ-όν, <i>temple, sacred place</i>
νῆσ-ος (f.), <i>island</i>	ἰστορί-α, <i>research, history</i>	εὐαγγέλι-ον, <i>good tidings, gospel</i>

ἄπ-ειμι, *I am absent*; πάρ-ειμι, *I am present* (like εἰμί).

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by changing -ος to -ως; ας, καλ-ως, *beautifully, well*; δικαι-ως, *justly*; οὖτ-ως, *thus, so*.

ὁ θεὸς ἀγάπη ἔστι. μείνατε ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ τῇ ἐμῇ. καλῶς ἔλεξας. κρίνατε δικαίως. πολλά ἔστι τὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀθλα. δένδρου ἀγαθὸν οὐ ποιεῖ καρπὸν πονηρούς. ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἔφυγον. κηρύξατε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον. ἡ εὐλογία τοῦ κυρίου ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν τοῦ δικαίου ἔστιν. ἄπεστι τὸ παιδίον. ὁ διδάσκαλος πάρεστι καὶ φωνεῖ σε. ἦν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐν μέσῳ τῶν διδασκάλων. τί ἐποίησας οὔτως; ἔθαυμάζομεν τὴν τοῦ φιλοσόφου ἴστορίαν.

Give the derivation of Philo-sopher, Eu-logy, Ev-angelist, History, Athletic, Poly-nesia, Meso-potamia.

## LVI.

<i>M.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>N.</i>
ἴδι-ος	ἴδι-α	ἴδι-ον, <i>own</i> , <i>private</i> ,
όφθαλμ-ός, <i>eye</i>	δόξ-α, <i>glory</i> , <i>opinion</i>	ἔλαι-ον, <i>oil</i> [peculiar
λα-ός, <i>people</i> [ment	τέχν-η, <i>art</i>	σκάνδαλ-ον, <i>snare</i> , <i>trap</i>
κόσμο-ος, <i>world</i> , <i>orna-</i>	καθέδρ-α, <i>chair</i> , <i>seat</i>	
θησαυρ-ός, <i>treasure</i>	σκοτί-α, <i>darkness</i>	
γάμο-ος, <i>marriage</i>		
	<i>oīal, woe!</i> δός, <i>give</i> (thou)	

RULE 20.—The Dative is used to indicate the Instrument *With which*, and the Manner *In which*.

τὴν κεφαλήν μου λιθφ τέτμηκα. ὁ ἄγγελος μεγάλῃ φωνῇ ἐφώνησεν. ἐποίει σημεῖα μεγάλα ἐν τῷ λαῷ. τίς ἡνοιξεν αὐτοῦ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς; τί ἐν τῇ σκοτιᾷ περιπατεῖτε; θησαυρὸς μέγας ἔστιν ἀγαθὸς φίλος. ὅπου ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν. ἐν τῷ ἴδιῳ οἴκῳ ζμεινε. τίς ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ ἔστι; καλέσατε αὐτοὺς εἰς τοὺς γάμους. οὐαὶ τῷ κόσμῳ ἀπὸ τῶν σκανδάλων! ἡ πεντὰ τὰς τέχνας ἀγείρει. δός δόξαν τῷ θεῷ.

Give the derivation of Cathedral, Laity, Dox-ology, Para-dox, Scandal, Technical, Poly-technic, Idiom, Ophthalmia, Ophthalmo-logy, Mono-gamy, Poly-gamy, Cosmo-graphy.

## LVII.

## MASCULINES OF THE FIRST DECLENSION IN -AS, -ΗΣ.

## Singular.

N. κριτ-ής, a judge  
 V. κριτ-ᾶ, O judge  
 A. κριτ-ήν, a judge  
 G. κριτ-οῦ, of a judge  
 D. κριτ-ῆ, to a judge

## Singular.

N. ταμί-ας, a steward  
 V. ταμί-ᾶ, O steward  
 A. ταμί-αν, a steward  
 G. ταμί-ον, of a steward  
 D. ταμί-η, to a steward

Plural and Dual like φωνή.

## CONTRACTIONS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

νέος (m.), mind

## Singular.

N. νέος, νοῦς  
 V. νόε, νοῦ  
 A. νόον, νοῦν  
 G. νόου, νοῦ  
 D. νόφ, νῷ

## Plural.

N.V. νόοι, νοῖ

A. νόους, νοῦς  
 G. νόων, νῶν  
 D. νόοις, νοῖς

## Dual.

N.V.A. νώ, νώ

G.D. νόοιν, νοῦν

δστέον (n.), bone

## Singular.

N.V.A. δστέον, δστοῦν  
 G. δστέον, δστοῦ  
 D. δστέφ, δστῷ

## Plural.

N.V.A. δστέα, δστᾶ

G. δστέων, δστῶν  
 D. δστέοις, δστοῖς

## Dual.

N.V.A. δστέω, δστώ

G.D. δστέοιν, δστοῖν

εύνοος, well disposed

## Sing. m. and f. n.

N. εύν-ους | εύν-ουν  
 V. εύν-ου | εύν-ουν  
 A. εύν-ουν  
 G. εύν-ου  
 D. εύν-ῳ

## Plural.

N.V. εύν-οι | εύν-οα

A. εύν-ους | εύν-οα  
 G. εύν-ων  
 D. εύν-οις

## Dual.

N.V.A. εύν-ω

G.D. εύν-οιν

Decline in the contracted form Ἰησοῦς, Jesus; πλόος, voyage; ρόας, stream; κάνεον, basket; εύρος, -ον, fair-flowing.

## LVIII.

Nouns Masculine ending in -της, -ιστης, commonly denote *the man who does, or is employed in, or versed in anything.*

κλέπτ-ης, *thief* (derived from κλέπτω, *I steal*).

δεσπότ-ης, *master, absolute ruler*.

μαθητ-ής, *pupil, disciple* (μανθάνω, *I learn*).

πολίτ-ης, *citizen* (*πόλις, city*).

ἔργατ-ης, *workman, labourer* (*ἔργον, work*).

προφήτ-ης, *prophet, preacher* (*πρό, before*; φημί, *I say*).

σοφιστ-ής, *a teacher of rhetoric, &c.*, *Sophist* (*σοφίζω, I instruct*).

νεανί-ας, *youth, young man* (*νέος, young*).

μισθ-ίς, -οῦ (m.), *hire, wages, pay*.

ἄξιος ὁ ἔργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ. κάλεσον τοὺς ἔργάτας. οἱ κριταὶ παρὰ τὸν νόμον κεκρίκασι. δεῖ τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς νόμους φυλάττειν. οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὁρύσσονται καὶ σπείρουνται ἔργάται γῆς εἰσών. ὁ διδάσκαλος τῷ μαθητῇ βιβλίον δώσει. οἱ μαθηταὶ θαυμάζονται τὴν τῶν φιλοσόφων σοφίαν. οἱ δεσπόται κελευσάτωσαν. οὐκ ἡκουσαν τοὺς λόγους τοῦ σοφιστοῦ. ὁ θεὸς ἀλάησεν ἡμῖν ἐν τοῖς προφήταις. ἀπέλυσε τὸν νεανίαν. βάλλετε τὸν κλέπτην εἰς φυλακήν. νεανία, ἔχω τί σοι εἴπειν.

Give the derivation of Polite, Cosmo-polite, Critic, Despot, Prophet, Sophist, the Suffix -ist, as in Geolog-ist, &c.

## LIX.

ναύτ-ης, *sailor* (*ναῦς, ship*).

ποιητ-ής, *doer, maker, poet* (one who makes poems, ποιέω, *I make*).

ψεύστ-ης, *liar* (*ψεύδω, I lie*).

στρατιώτ-ης, *soldier* (*στράτος, army*).

δόφειλέτ-ης, *debtor* (δόφείλω, *I owe*).

ὑποκρίτ-ής, *a stage-actor*; hence, *one who acts a part, a hypocrite*.

ἰδιώτ-ης (*ἴδιος*), *a private person; one of the common people*; hence, *an ignorant man, a simpleton*.

ὡσπερ, *just as, like as*; ὅτε (adv.), *when*.

οἱ ναῦται τὴν ἄγκυραν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου βεβλήκασι. τίς ὑμῶν πιστεύσει; ψεύσται γάρ ἔστε. οἱ τῶν ψευστῶν λόγοι οὐ πιστοὶ εἰσι. τοῖς ψεύσταις οὐ πιστεύομεν. ὁ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀριθμὸς μέγας ἔστι. πόλεμον παύσατε, στρατιώται. οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τοὺς ποιητὰς ἐτίμων. οἱ ποιηταὶ μύθους ἔγραψαν. ὁ ἐργάτης τῷ δεσπότῃ δουλεύει. οὐκ ἔστι ὡσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταί. ὁ ταμιας ἐκάλεσε τοὺς δόφειλέτας. ὁ τοῦ πολίτου νιὸς ἰδιώτης ἔστι.

Give the derivation of Poet, Hypocrite, Idiot, Nautilus, Nautical.

## LX.

The Genitive of Substantives is given to indicate the Declension.

Αἰγύπτι-ος, -α, -ον, <i>Egyptian</i>	Ὀμηρ-ος, -ον (m.), <i>Homer</i>
Ἀλέξανδρ-ος, -ον (m.), <i>Alexander</i>	Πυθαγόρ-ας, -ον (m.), <i>Pythagoras</i>
Δαρεῖ-ος, -ον (m.), <i>Darius</i>	Ῥωμαῖ-ος, -α, -ον, <i>Roman</i>
Ἡρόδοτ-ος, -ον (m.), <i>Herodotus</i>	Σωκράτ-ης, -ον (m.), <i>Socrates</i>
Κῦρ-ος, -ον (m.), <i>Cyrus</i>	Φίλιππ-ος, -ον (m.), <i>Philip</i>
Νεῖλ-ος, -ον (m.), <i>Nile</i>	Χριστ-ός, -ον (m.), <i>Christ, Anointed</i>

**RULE 21.**—Substantives in Apposition (referring to the same person or thing) agree in Case; as, "Ομῆρος ὁ ποιητής, *Homer the poet*.

**RULE 22.**—The Substantive to which the Article belongs is sometimes omitted, when the meaning is evident; as, Κῦρος ὁ Δαρείου, *Cyrus the (son) of Darius*; τὰ τοῦ Κύρου, the (affaires) of Cyrus.

ἐσθίω, 2 Αορ. ἔφαγον, *I eat.*

Ο Πυθαγόρας φιλόσοφος ἦν. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ τοῦ Φιλίππου μῆγος ἦν. Ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ ποταμῷ πολλοὶ εἰσι κροκόδειλοι. Οἱ Ἡρόδοτος ἔλεγεν δτὶ ὁ κροκόδειλος γλωτταὶ οὐκ ἔχει. Οἱ Αὐγύντιοι τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην θεοὺς εἶναι νομίζουσι. Λέγε μοι, σὺ 'Ρωμαῖος εἶ; Τὰ τῆς εἰρήνης διώκωμεν. Ἰησοῦς ἔστιν ὁ Χριστός, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. Σωκράτης εἶπεν, 'οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἀνθρωποι ζῶσιν ἵνα ἐσθίωσιν, θγὼ δὲ ἐσθίω ἵνα ζῶ.'

## LXI.

PRES. S.	FUT. S.	PFB. S.	2 AOR. S.
γιγνώσκω (οργιν-)	γνώσομαι	ἔγνωκα	ἴγνων,* <i>I know, perceive</i>
ἀναγιγνώσκω	ἀναγνώσομαι	ἀνέγνωκα	ἀνέγνων, <i>I read</i>
διδάσκω	διδάξω	δεδίδαχα	Ι teach
εὑρίσκω	εὑρήσω	εὗρηκα	Ι find, find out
μανθάνω	μαθήσομαι	μεμάθηκα	Ι learn

\* 2 Αορ. ἔγνων, -ως, -ιν, &c.; imper. γνῶθι; inf. γνῶναι; part. γνούς.

'Ιωάννης, -ou, *John*; ἄφα γε, *pray*.

'Ο χρόνος εὑρίσκει πολλά. Ζητεῖτε καὶ εὑρήσετε. 'Εκ καρποῦ δάνδρου γνησιώσκομεν. Τὴν τοῦ Ἡροδότου ιστορίαν ἀνεγνώκατε; 'Ο διδάσκαλος ἡμᾶς θέλει τοῦτο μανθάνειν. Τὸ εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ 'Ιωάννην ἀναγιγνώσκειν θέλομεν. Ἀρά γε γνησιώσκεις ἢ ἀναγνώσκεις; Γνῶθι σεαυτόν. Τί εὑρηκας; Οὐχ εὑρον αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ. Μάθετε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ. Μείνον μεθ' ἡμῶν ἵνα διδάξωμεν σε. Πάρειμι ἵνα τὴν μάχην ἴδω. Οἱ μαθηταὶ παρήσαν ἵνα μάθοισιν.

*Give the derivation of Mathematics, Didactic.*

## LXII.

## THIRD DECLENSION (IMPARISYLLABIC NOUNS).

Imparisyllabic Nouns take an additional syllable in the Genitive Case, which ends in -ος.

## MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS.

Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N. αἰών, an age (m.)	N.V. αἰών-ες, ages	N.V.A. αἰών-ε, two ages
V. αἰών, O age	A. αἰών-ας, ages	G.D. αἰών-οις, of or
A. αἰών-α, an age	G. αἰών-ων, of ages	to (two) ages
G. αἰών-ος, of an age	D. αἰών-τι, to ages	
D. αἰών-τι, to an age		

## NEUTER NOUNS.

Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.V.A. σῶμα, a body (n.)	N.V.A. σώματ-α, bodies	N.V.A. σώματ-ε, two
G. σώματ-ος, of a body	G. σώματ-ων, of bodies	bodies
D. σώματ-τι, to a body	D. σώματ-σι, to bodies	G.D. σώματ-οις, of or to (two) bodies

## ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Singular.	Plural.
M. and F. οὐδείς	M. and F. οὐδείς
N. μείζων	N.V. μείζον-ες
V. μείζων	μείζον, greater
A. μείζον-α	A. μείζον-ας
G. μείζον-ος, of greater	G. μείζον-ων, of greater
D. μείζον-τι, to greater	D. μείζον-σι, to greater
	Dual.
N.V.A. μείζον-ε, two greater	
G.D. μείζον-οις, of or to two, &c.	

Comparatives are thus contracted—*μειζόνα, -ω; μειζόνες, -ους; μειζόνας, -ους.*

NOTE.—*τ, δ, θ, ν* are dropped before *-σι* of the Dative Plural; and *ν* is added to *σι* when the next word begins with a vowel.

## LXIII.

M.	F.	N.
N. χειμών, <i>winter</i> ,	N. φρήν, <i>mind, intellect</i>	N. ἄρμα, <i>chariot</i>
G. χειμῶν-ος [storm]	G. φρεν-ός	G. ἄρματ-ος
N. ἀγών, <i>contest,</i>	N. ἐλπίς, <i>hope</i>	N. πνεῦμα, <i>breath, spirit</i>
G. ἀγῶν-ος [struggle]	G. ἐλπίδ-ος	G. πνεύματ-ος [rit, wind]
N. ποιμήν, <i>shepherd</i>	N. χείρ, <i>hand</i>	N. κρίμα, <i>judgment</i>
G. ποιμέν-ος	G. χειρ-ός D.Pl. χερσὶ	G. κρίματ-ος

The Vocative is generally like the Nominative. The Accusative is formed from the Genitive by changing *-ος* to *-α* (m. and f. only).

RULE 28.—The time *When?* indefinitely stated is put in the Genitive; but the definite point of time in the Dative.

Aθηναῖ-ος, -α, -ον, *Athenian.*

Οἱ δοῦλοι τοῦ θεοῦ βασιλεύσσοντι εἰς αἰώνας αἰώνων. Παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναῖοις ἀγῶνες ἥσαν καὶ ἀνθρώπων καὶ θηρίων. Χειμῶνος οἱ ποιμένες τοὺς λύκους διώκοντι. Ἐλπίδα ἔχουμεν εἰς τὸν θεόν. Μακάριοι οἱ πτωχοὶ τῷ πνεύματι. Ή χείρ τοῦ θυατίου ἀρπάζει ἡμᾶς. Οὐ θάνατος τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος λύει. Ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραψα ταύτην τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ. Ἐξήγησαν ἐπιβαλεῖν ἐπ' αὐτὸν τας χεῖρας. Τὸ κρίμα σου κατὰ νόμου δοτίν. Ἐν ταῖς φρεσὶν ὑμῶν παιδία ἔστε. Οἱ ἵπποι τὰ ἄρματα ἔλιπον.

Give the derivation of Agony, Antagonist, Pneumatics, Phreno-logy.

## LXIV.

M.	F.	N.
N. πατήρ, <i>father</i>	N. μητήρ, <i>mother</i>	N. πῦρ, <i>fire</i>
G. πατ(ε)ρ-ός	G. μητ(ε)ρ-ός	G. πυρ-ός
N. ἀστήρ, <i>star</i>	N. θυγάτηρ, <i>daughter</i>	N. ἔαρ, <i>spring</i>
G. ἀστερ-ός	G. θυγαρ(ε)ρ-ός	G. ἔαρ-ος
N. ἄνήρ, <i>man, husband</i>		N. ὕδωρ, <i>water</i>
G. ἄνδρ-ός	V. ἄνερ	G. ὕδατ-ος
N. σωτήρ, <i>deliverer, saviour</i>		N. ὅραμα, <i>view, sight</i>
G. σωτῆρ-ος	V. σῶτερ	G. ὥραματ-ος
N. κρατήρ, <i>cup, bowl</i>		N. ὄνομα, <i>name</i>
G. κρατῆρ-ος		G. ὄνοματ-ος

NOTE.—πατήρ, μητήρ, θυγάτηρ, make the Voc. -ερ, and are generally syncopated (i.e. drop ε before -ρος, -ρι, and -ρασι, Dat. Pl.); ας, πατρός, πατρί, πατράσι; ἀστήρ, ἄνήρ make the Dat. Pl. ἀστράσι, ἄνδρασι.

Μοῦσ-α, -ης (f.), *a Muse, song*; σός, σή, σύν, *thy, thine*.

Οἱ νιὸι τούτου τοῦ πατρὸς ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. Ἡ ἀγαπὴ ταύτης τῆς μητρὸς εἰς τὰς θυγάτερας μεγάλη ἐστί. Τίμα τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου. Οἱ ὄφθαλμοὶ πυρὶ λάμπουσι. Φάρμακον ἐν τῷ κρατήρι ἐστί. Βάπτε τὰς χεῖρας ἐν ὕδατι. Σημεῖα εἰδον ἐν τοῖς ἀστράσι. Τὸ δραμα ἐθαύμαζον. Ὄνομα σὸν λέγε μοι. Ἀνδρες ζητοῦσί σε. Ἰδού, ἐγώ εἰμι δὲν ζητεῖτε. Αἱ Μοῦσαι τὸ ἔαρ φιλοῦσιν. Ὁ Θεὸς ἀπέσταλκε τὸν νιὸν αὐτοῦ σωτῆρα τοῦ κόσμου.

Give the derivation of -orama in Di-orama, &c., Aster, Asterisk, Dis-aster (<δύς, unlucky), Patri-arch, Crater, Pyre, Pyro-meter, Pyrotechnics, Music, Hydraulic, Hydro-gen (<γεννάω), Hydropsy or Dropsy, Anonymous (<ά-, without), Synonymous, Hydro-phobia (<φύβως>).

## LXV.

<b>μ.</b>	<b>ν.</b>	<b>π.</b>
N. φύλαξ, <i>guard</i>	N. σάρκη, <i>flesh</i>	N. αἷμα, <i>blood</i>
G. φύλακ-ος	G. σαρκ-ος	G. αἵματ-ος
N. κύων, <i>dog</i>	N. νύξ, <i>night</i>	N. στόμα, <i>mouth</i>
G. κυν-ός V. κύων	G. νυκτ-ός	G. στόματ-ος
N. ὀδόντις, <i>tooth</i>	N. γυνή, <i>woman, wife</i>	N. γράμμα, <i>letter, anything</i>
G. ὀδόντη-ος	G. γυναικ-ός V. γύναι	G. γράμματ-ος [written]
N. ποῦς, <i>foot</i>	N. παῖς (c.), <i>boy, girl</i>	N. ποίημα, <i>poem, anything</i>
G. ποδ-ός	G. παιδ-ός V. παῖ	G. ποιήματ-ος [made]

NOTE.—Nouns in -ξ, -ψ, have the Nominative and Vocative alike; and form the Dative Plural by adding -ι to the Nominative Singular; as, νύξ, νυξί (νυκτ-σι).

Οἱ κύνες φυλάττουσι τὸν οἴκον τοῦ δεσπότου. Τοὺς τοῦ κυνὸς ὁδόντας ἰθαύμασαν. Οἱ φύλακες πρὸ τῆς θύρας ἡσαν. Ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου κρινῶ σε, πονηρὴ δοῦλε. Δήσατε αὐτοῦ πόδας καὶ χειρας. Αἱ παῖδες σὸν ταῖς γυναιξὶν ἡσαν. Αἴματι ἔβαψε τὸ ἴματιον. Πνεύμα σάρκα καὶ ὀστέα σούκ ἔχει. Τὰ γράμματα μεμάθηκατε; Τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου ποιήματα θαυμάζομεν. Ἡμέρας τὴν θύραν ἀνούγομεν, καὶ νυκτὸς κλείσουμεν. Ταύτη τῇ νυκτὶ οἱ ἀστέρες λαμπροὶ εἰσι.

Give the derivation of the termination -gram or -gramme (as in Telegram, Epi-gram, Dia-gram, Programme, &c.), Grammar, Parallelo-gram, Cynic, Poem, Chiro-podist, Anti-podes, Poly-pus (*ποῦς*), Sarco-phagus, Odonto.

## LXVI.

Some Nouns of the Third Declension in -ις, -υς (m. and f.) make the Accusative in -ν; a few in -ν or -α.

M.	F.	N.
N. ιχθύς, <i>fish</i>	N. δρῦς, <i>oak</i>	N. φῶς, <i>light</i>
G. ιχθύος (V. -ύ, A.-ύν)	G. δρυ-ός (A. -ν)	G. φωτ-ός
N. μῦς, <i>mouse</i>	N. μάρτυς or -νυ(c.), <i>witness</i>	N. χρῶμα, <i>colour</i>
G. μν-ός (V. μῦ, A. -ν)	G. μάρτυρος (A. -ν or -ρα)	G. χρώματ-ος
N. ὄρνις (c.), <i>bird</i>	N. χάρις, <i>favour, grace</i>	N. οὖς, <i>ear</i>
G. ὄρνι-θος (A. -ν or -θα)	G. χάρι-τος (A. -ν or -τα)	G. ὥτ-ός

βοῦς (c.), *ox, cow*, and ναῦς (f.), *ship*, are somewhat irregular.

S. N. βοῦς	Pl. βό-ες	D. βό-ε	S. ναῦς	Pl. νῆες	D. wanting
V. βοῦς	βό-ες	"	ναῦ	νῆες	"
A. βοῦν	βοῦς	"	ναῦν	ναῦς	"
G. βο-ός	βο-ῶν	βο-οῖν	νεώς	νεῶν	νεοῖν
D. βο-ΐ	βον-σί	"	νηΐ	ναυσί	"

Τὸ ὡτὲ ἀκούετον. Τοῖς ὠσὶν ἀκούομεν δὲ λέγει ή γλῶσσα. Τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει. Τοὶ δὲ φωτός ἔστε. Αἱ νῆες οἶνον ἡμῖν ἄγουσιν. 'Ο πατὴρ θύεται τὸν βοῦν. Τίς οὐ θαυμάζει τὰ τῶν ὄρνιθων χρώματα; Οἵ ιχθύες ἐν τοῖς ὕδαισίν εἰσιν. Οἱ τῶν βοῶν ὁδόντες λευκοὶ ἥσταν. 'Ημεῖς μάρτυρες τουτῶν ἔσμέν. 'Η δρῦς δένδρον δένδρων ἔσται. Μόνη ἐν οἴκῳ εἰδεν δὲ παῖς. Χάριτι θεοῦ εἰμὶ δὲ εἰμι. 'Ο παῖς τοῦ Φιλίππου ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἔλεγεν αὐτῷ, Φιλίππε, ἄνθρωπος εἰ.

Give the derivation of Druid, Nau-machy, Martyr, Proto-martyr, Ichthyo-logy, Ornitho-logy, Chroma-trope (*τρέπω*), Chromo-lithograph, Photo-graphy, Photo-gen.

## LXVII.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE OF *eīμi.*—*ων, being**Singular.*

M.	F.	X.
N. <i>ων</i>	<i>ούσ-α</i>	<i>οὐρ, being</i>
A. <i>οὐτ-α</i>	<i>ούσ-αν</i>	
G. <i>οὐτ-ος</i>	<i>ούσ-ης</i>	
D. <i>οὐτ-ι</i>	<i>ούσ-η</i>	

*Plural.*

N. <i>οὐτ-ες</i>	<i>ούσ-αι</i>	<i>οὐτ-α, being</i>
A. <i>οὐτ-ας</i>	<i>ούσ-ας</i>	
G. <i>οὐτ-ων</i>	<i>ούσ-ῶν</i>	
D. <i>οὐτ-αις</i>	<i>ούσ-αις</i>	

*Dual.*

N.A. <i>οὐτ-ε</i>	<i>ούσ-α</i>	<i>οὐτ-ε, (two) being</i>
G.D. <i>οὐτ-οιν</i>	<i>ούσ-αιν</i>	<i>οὐτ-οιν, of or to, &amp;c.</i>

In the same way decline the Participles in *-ων* (see Lesson 50).

Pres. Participle *λύ-ων*

*λύ-ουσα*

*λύ-ον, loosing*

Fut. Participle *λύσ-ων*

*λύσ-ουσα*

*λύσ-ον, about to loose*

Participles follow the general rules for contraction (40, 43, 45).

M.	F.	N.
N. φιλ-έων, -ῶν	φιλ-έουσα, -οῦσα	φιλ-έον, -οῦν, <i>lov-</i>
A. -έοντα, -ούντα	-έουσαν, -οῦσαν	<i>ing</i>
N. τιμ-άων, -ῶν	τιμ-άουσα, -ῶσα	τιμ-άον, -ῶν, <i>hon-</i>
A. -άοντα, -ῶντα	-άουσαν, -ῶσαν	<i>ouring</i>
N. σκην-όων, -ῶν	σκην-όουσα, -οῦσα	σκην-όον,-οῦν, <i>lodg-</i>
A. -όοντα, -ούντα	-όουσαν, -οῦσαν	<i>ing</i>

Write out the full Declension of the contracted forms of the above.

### LXVIII.

Participles are often used with the article as Substantives; as,—

- N. ὁ λύων } *the (man) loosing ; he who looses.*
- A. τὸν λύοντα }
- G. τοῦ λύοντος, *of him who looses ; Cyrus*  
was loosing. (This form is called the Genitive Absolute.)
- D. τῷ λύοντι, *to him who looses.*

Τίς ἐστιν ὁ κόπτων τὴν θύραν ; Τῷ κόπτοντι ἀνοίξομεν. Ἡ σοφία τῷ ἔχοντι θησαυρὸς μέγας ἐστίν. Αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν. Θεοῦ θέλοντος τοῦτο ποιήσομεν. Τί ποιεῖτε λύοντες τὸν ἄππον ; "Ανθρωποι τὸν θάνατον φεύγοντες, διώκουσι. Μακάριοι οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ οἱ βλέποντες δὲ ὑμεῖς βλέπετε. Οὐχ οἱ λέγοντες, ἀλλ' οἱ ποιοῦντες ἀγαθὸν, ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. Αὐτοὺς εἴδον τὸν χρυσὸν κλέπτοντας. "Ηκω ποιήσων ταῦτα. "Ανθρωπος ὁν, γίγνωσκε τῇ ὄργῃς κρατεῖν

## LXXX.

τέλος, τελεί, ελ.

Singular.			Plural.		
X.	τ.	X.	X.	τ.	X.
N. τέλος	τέλοις	τέλον	N. τέλοτες	τέλοται	τέλοτα
A. τελεία	τελείων	τέλον	A. τελείων	τελείων	τελεία
G. τελεώς	τελεῖς	τελεός	G. τελεών	τελεών	τελεών
D. τελεί	τελεῖ	τελεί	D. τελοῖ	τελοῖς	τελοῖ

## Dual.

X.	τ.	X.
N.τ. τελεί	τελεῖ	τελεί
G.D. τελεών	τελεών	τελεών

Decline in the same way άριστα, ειδί (collectively); and the First Active Participle (3d) λιπόν, λιπόν-α, λιπόν, having loosed.

**Rule 24.**—The Time *How long?* and the Distance *How far?* are put in the Accusative.

τίς-τίκτων, τι λιπόν, τι διάδοσεν.

Πώς διάδοσεν αρισταν σύμβολον του. Τις γέρασθε, πάντας σε φύλαξαν. Πλούτης μητρὶ αὐτὸν διενεγκεία μάρτυρι. Τοῦτο λέγει τινα τὴν ἀντανακλαστικήν. Πλούτης τὸ διάδον εἶχεν καὶ λιπόνα την παρέποντα. Πλούτης αἱ διαπολιτεῖαι διαφέρουσαν. Αἰσχύλος εἶ Κίρκη τὴν φύσιν φύσειν είδεν τι λέγει. Τικτεῖ διάδοσεν τὴν φύσιν. Ο τίκτων εἰς τελεῖαν εἰπέται εἴρη τὸ πατεροῦν.

*Give the derivation of Pne-thous, Pne-thousa, Pne-thousion, &c.*

## LXX.

## PERFECT PARTICIPLE, ACTIVE VOICE (50).

M.	F.	N.
N.V. λελυκώς	λελυκνī-ά	λελυκός, <i>having loosed</i>
Α. λελυκότ-α	λελυκνī-αν	λελυκός
G. λελυκότ-ΟΣ	λελυκνī-ας	λελυκότ-ΟΣ
&c.	&c.	&c.
θυητ-ός	θυητ-ή	θυητ-όν, <i>mortal</i>
λέ-ων,-οντος, <i>lion</i>	ἀδικία, <i>injustice</i>	πρόβατ-ον, <i>sheep</i>
	ἀμαρτί-α, <i>sin</i>	
M. & F.		N.
ἄ-πιστ-ος	ἄ-πιστ-ον, <i>unfaithful</i>	
ἄ-θάνατ-ος	ἄ-θάνατ-ον, <i>undying, immortal</i>	
ἄ-δικ-ος	ἄ-δικ-ον, <i>unjust</i>	
ἄ-θε-ος	ἄ-θε-ον, <i>ungodly</i>	

NOTE.—The prefix *a-* or *ar-* (Eng. *un-*, &c.) generally reverses the meaning of a word, and makes the Masculine and Feminine of Adjectives alike.

Subordinate or governed words often stand between the Participle and its Article; as, ὁ τοῦτο ποιῶν, *he who does this.*

Σοφοί εἰσιν οἱ μεμαθηκότες. Ἐρώτησον τοὺς ἀκηκοότας τῇ ἐλάλησα αὐτοῖς. Φιλῶ τούς με φίλοιντας. Οἱ πολὺν χρυσὸν ἔχοντες φίλους ἔξουσι. Στρατιώτας εἰχε τὸν θησαυρὸν φιλάττοντας. Ἐχθρὸς μὲν ἐστι τῷ θεῷ ὁ ἄδικος, ὁ δὲ δίκαιος φίλος. Πᾶσα ἄδικία ἀμαρτία ἐστί. Τὰ μὲν σώματα ἡμῶν θυητά ἐστιν, αἱ δὲ ψυχαὶ ἀθάνατοι μένουσι. Οἱ λέοντες τὰ πρόβατα ἤρπασαν. Μέσης συκτὸς ἔκλεψε τὸν χρυσόν.

Give the derivation of the prefix A- or An- in A-theist, An-anarchy, &c.

## LXXI.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN *τίς*;*Singular.*

M.	and F.	N.
N. <i>τίς</i> , who?		<i>τί</i> , what?
A. <i>τίν-α</i> , whom?	<i>τί</i> , what?	
G. <i>τίν-ος</i> , whose? of what?		
D. <i>τίν-ι</i> , to whom? to what?		

*Plural.*

M.	and F.	N.
N. <i>τίν-ες</i> , who?		<i>τίν-α</i> , what?
A. <i>τίν-ας</i> , whom?	<i>τίν-α</i> , what?	
G. <i>τίν-ων</i> , of whom? of what?		
D. <i>τίν-σι</i> , to whom? to what?		

*Dual.*

N.A. <i>τίν-ε</i> , who? whom? what?
G.D. <i>τίν-οιν</i> , of or to whom? &c.

The INDEFINITE PRONOUN *τις*, a certain, some, has generally no accent, and stands after the word to which it refers.

## NUMERALS—ONE TO FOUR.

*Singular.*

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>εἷς</i>	<i>μι-ᾶ</i>	<i>ἕν</i> , one
A. <i>ἕν-α</i>	<i>μι-αν</i>	<i>ἕν</i> , one
G. <i>ἕν-ός</i>	<i>μι-ᾶς</i>	<i>ἕν-ός</i> , of one
D. <i>ἕν-ι</i>	<i>μι-ῷ</i>	<i>ἕν-ι</i> , to one

*Plural.*

M.	and F.	N.
N.A. <i>τρεῖς</i>		<i>τρι-α</i> , three
G. <i>τρι-ῶν</i>		of three
D. <i>τρι-σι</i>		to three

*Dual (all genders).*

N.A. <i>δύ-ο</i> and <i>δύ-ω</i> , two
G.D. <i>δυ-οῖν</i> , <i>δυ-εῖν</i> , of or to two
D. rarely <i>δυ-σι</i> , to two

N. <i>τέσσαρ-ες</i>	<i>τέσσαρ-α</i> , four
A. <i>τέσσαρ-ας</i>	<i>τέσσαρ-α</i> , four
G. <i>τέσσαρ-ῶν</i>	of four
D. <i>τέσσαρ-σι</i>	to four

Write out the declension of *οὐδ-είς*, *οὐδε-μία*, *οὐδ-έρ*, and *μηδ-είς*, *μηδε-μία*, *μηδ-έν*, no one, nothing; and of *δσ-τις*, *ἡ-τι*, *δ-τι*, whoever, whatever; declining both *δς* and *τις*.

## LXXII.

NOTE.—Two or more negatives are used to strengthen the negation; as, *οὐ μὴ πιστεύω*, *I will not believe*; *οὐ* (with its compounds) *denies*; *μή*, *forbids*.

*στάδιον*, pl. *-οι* and *-α* (28), *furlong*.

Τίς ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γέγραφε; Λέγε μοι, δοστις ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γέγραφε; Τίνα με λέγουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰναι; Τίνος υἱὸς ἡνὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας; Τοῦ Φιλίππου. 'Ο Ιωάννης ἔπειμψε τινας τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν. "Ο τι ἀν λόγη ὑμῶν, ποιήσατε. Οὐδὲν ἀξιον θανάτου πέπραχεν. 'Εγώ οὐ κρίνω οὐδένα. Ποιεί μηδὲν μετ' ὄργης. Μηδενὶ μηδὲν εἴπησ. "Ενα πατέρα ἔχομεν τὸν Θεόν. 'Η κώμη ἀπέχει τρεῖς σταδίους ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης. "Εμεινεν ἐκεῖ δύο ἡμέρας.

## LXXIII.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Comparative and Superlative are formed (1) in *-τερος*, *-τατος*, or (2) less commonly in *-ιων*, *-ιστος*.

1. Adjectives in *-ος*, *-υς*, drop the *s* before *-τερος*, *-τατος*.

Positive *μικρ-ός*, *-ά*, *-όν*, *small*

Comparative *μικρ-ότερος*, *-οτέρα*, *-ότερον*, *smaller*

Superlative *μικρ-ότατος*, *-οτάτη*, *-ότατον*, *smallest, very small*

Compare in this way *μακρ-ός*, *πονηρ-ός*, *λαμπ-ρός*, *ἰσχυρ-ός*, *δίκαι-ος*, *πιστ-ός*; *ὑψηλ-ός*, *-η*, *-ον*, *high, lofty*; *κοιν-ός*, *-ή*, *-όν*, *common, general*.

RULE 25.—Comparatives are frequently followed by a Genitive, the Conjunction *ἢ*, *than*, being omitted.

*ii* (conj.), than, or.

Μικρότερος τοῦ πατρός μου είμι, ὁ δὲ ἀδελφός μου μικρότατός ἐστι. Τί ἵσχυρότερον λέοντος; Τὸ φῶς τοῦ ἥλιου λαμπρότερον ἐστιν ἢ τὸ τῆς σελήνης. 'Ο θεὸς ἵσχυρότερος τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐστι. Μὴ ἵσχυροτέροι αὐτοῦ ἔσμεν; Φιλῶ τοὺς δικαιοτάτους. 'Ο πύργος, δν ἔφθειραν, ὑψηλότατος ἦν. Τί κοινότατον; 'Ελπίς. Τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ οἱ ἀστέρες λαμπρότατοί εἰσιν. 'Ο Κύρος ἔπειμψε δοῦλου, δν εἶχε πιστότατον.

#### LXXIV.

When the penult (or last syllable but one) is short, ο is changed to ω before -τερος, -τατος.

Positive σοφ-ός, -ή -όν, wise

Comparative σοφ-ώτερος, -ωτέρα, -ώτερον, wiser

Superlative σοφ-ώτατος, -ωτάτη, -ώτατον, wisest

Compare thus πλούσι-ος, μακάρι-ος, πολέμι-ος, ἀδικ-ος, ἄξι-ος, νέ-ος, -α, -ον, young, new; φρόνιμ-ος (m. and f.), -ον (n.), prudent, cunning.

Sometimes -ος is changed to -αι before -τερος, -τατος; as, Pos. μέσ-ος, Comp. μεσαῖ-τερος, Sup. μεσαῖ-τατος.

Θαλῆς, εἰπόντος τινὸς, τῇ σοφώτατόν ἐστι; χρόνος, ἔφη, εὐρίσκει γάρ τὰ πάντα. Δεῖ τὸν διδάσκαλον σοφώτερον εἰναι τῶν μαθητῶν. Σὺ σοφώτερός μου εἶ. Οἱ σοφώτατοι οὐκ ἀεὶ μακαριώτατοί εἰσι. Πιστοὶ μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν πλούσιοι εἰσιν, οὗτος δὲ πλουσιώτατος πάντων. 'Ελιζάβετ φρονιμωτέρα ἐστὶ τοῦ Φιλίππου. 'Ο νεώτερος υἱὸς σοφώτερός ἐστιν. Οὐδὲν ὄργης ἀδικώτερον. Τῆς νυκτὸς λάμψει τὸ πῦρ.

## LXXXV.

2. Comparative *-ιων*, Superlative *-ιστος*.

Positive καλ-ός, -ή, -όν, *beautiful*

Comparative καλλ-ίων (m. and f.), *-ιον*, *more beautiful* (62),

Superlative κάλλ-ιστος, -ίστη, -ιστον, *most beautiful*

Some Adjectives in *-ρος* drop *ρ* before *-ίων*, *-ιστος*.

Compare κακ-ός, αἰσχρ-ός, ἔχθρ-ός.

φίλ-ος commonly makes Comp. φίλ-τερος, Sup. φίλ-τατος, but it has also the forms φιλ-ώτερος, φιλ-ώτατος; φιλ-αίτερος, φιλ-αίτατος; and φιλ-ίων, φιλιστος.

RULE 26.—The Neuters of Adjectives are used as Adverbs, as πολὺ, *much*; πρῶτον, *first*; μόνον, *only*.

'Επαμινώνδ-ας, -ον (m.) *Epaminondas*.

'Επαμινώνδας ἐλεγεν ὅτι ὁ ἐν πολέμῳ θάνατος κάλλιστος εἴη.  
 'Η γυνὴ πολὺ καλλίων τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἦν. 'Ο μὲν κλέπτης κακός  
 ἔστι, ὁ δὲ ψεύστης κακίων. 'Η δρυγή ἔστι κάκιστον. Οἱ πονη-  
 ροὶ τοῖς δικαίοις ἔχθιστοι εἰσιν. Αἰσχιστόν ἔστι φίλον ἀδικεῖν.  
 Τί ποιεῖς, φίλτατε παῖ; Οὐδὲν αἰσχιον τῆς ἀμαρτίας ἔστιν.  
 'Αθάνατον θεὸν πρῶτον τίμα. 'Ανθρωπός ἔστι πνεῦμα καὶ σκιὰ  
 μόνον.

## LXXVI.

## SOME IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
μέγας, great	μείζων, greater (62)	μέγιστος, greatest
μικρός, little	ἐλάσσων, less	ἐλάχιστος, least
πολύς, much	πλείων (πλέων), more	πλείστος, most
ἀγαθός, good	{ ἀμείνων κρείττων οὐ κρείσσων }	{ ἄριπτος κράτιστος }
	better	best
	οὐχί (adv.), for οὐ, not.	

Οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ δοῦλος μείζων τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ. 'Ο μείζων δουλεύσει τῷ ἐλάσσονι. Μείζω τούτων ποιήσει. 'Ο πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ καὶ ἐν πολλῷ πιστός ἔστι, καὶ ὁ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἄδικος καὶ ἐν πολλῷ ἄδικός ἔστιν. Οὐ φιλήσεις τὸν πατέρα σου ἢ τὴν μητέρα σου πλεῖόν μου, λέγει ὁ Θεός. "Οπλον μάγιστόν ἔστιν ἡ ἀρετή. Οὐχὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ κρείσσων τοῦ κυνός; Κρείττον ἔστιν, ἵνα φίλον ἔχειν πολλοῦ ἄξιον, ἢ πολλοὺς μηδένος ἄξιοις.

## LXXVII.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB IN -ω—PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.		IMPERFECT TENSE.
S. λύ-ομαι, I am		S. ἐ-λυ-όμην, I was
λύ-ει or γ, thou art		ἐ-λύ-ου, thou wast
λύ-εται, he is,		ἐ-λύ-ετο, he was
Pl. λυ-όμεθα, we are		Pl. ἐ-λυ-όμεθα, we were
λύ-εσθε, ye are		ἐ-λύ-εσθε, ye were
λύ-ονται, they are		ἐ-λύ-οντο, they were
D. λυ-όμεθον, we two are	loosed, or being loosed	D. ἐ-λυ-όμεθον, we two were
λύ-εσθον, ye or they, &c.		ἐ-λυ-έσθην, ye or they, &c.

## INDICATIVE MOOD—(continued).

<b>FUTURE TENSE.</b>		<b>FIRST AORIST TENSE.</b>	
S. λυ-θήσομαι, I shall λυ-θήσεις ογ, thou wilt λυ-θήσεται, he will	be loosed	S. ἐ-λύ-θην, I was ἐ-λύ-θης, thou wast ἐ-λύ-θη, he was	loosed
Pl. λυ-θήσόμεθα, we shall λυ-θήσεσθε, ye will λυ-θήσονται, they will		Pl. ἐ-λύ-θημεν, we were ἐ-λύ-θητε, ye were ἐ-λύ-θησαν, they were	
D. λυ-θήσόμεθον, we two shall λυ-θήσεσθον, ye or they two will		D. ἐ-λύ-θήτην, ye or they two were	
<b>PERFECT TENSE.</b>		<b>PLUPERFECT TENSE.</b>	
S. λέλυ-μαι, I have λέλυ-σαι, thou hast λέλυ-ται, he has	been loosed	S. ἐ-λελύ-μην, I had ἐ-λέλυ-σο, thou hadst ἐ-λέλυ-το, he had	been loosed
Pl. λελύ-μεθα, we have λέλυ-σθε, ye have λέλυ-νται, they have		Pl. ἐ-λελύ-μεθα, we had ἐ-λέλυ-σθε, ye had ἐ-λέλυ-ντο, they had	
D. λελύ-μεθον, we two have λέλυ-σθον, ye or they two have		D. ἐ-λελύ-μεθον, we two had ἐ-λελύ-σθην, ye or they two had	

The Second Aorist has the same tense-endings as the First Aorist, dropping θ.

## LXXVIII.

## PRESENT PASSIVE (-ομαι).

Pres. Infin. λύ-εσθαι, to be *loosed*.

Pres. Part. λυ-όμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον, *loosed* or being *loosed*.

The Present Passive is formed from the Present Active by changing -ω to -ομαι; as, λύ-ω, λύ-ομαι.

NOTE.—Contracted Verbs follow the same rules of Contraction in the Passive as in the Active.

RULE 27.—The Agent *By whom*, and the Instrument *By which*, after a Passive Verb, are often expressed by ὑπό, with a Genitive.

Πέρσης, -ου (π.), a *Persian*.

'Ο δοῦλος λύεται. Αἱ δηιστολαὶ καλῶς γράφονται. Τί και-νὸν λέγεται; 'Οι δένδροι ἐκ καρποῦ γυρνώσκεται, οὕτω καὶ ήμεῖς ἐξ ἄργων γυρνωσκόμεθα. Πᾶν δένδρον, μὴ ποιοῦν καρπὸν καλὸν, ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται. Οἱ ἵπποι εἰς μάχην ἄγονται. 'Τμεῖς οἱ φεύγοντες διώκεσθε. Ταῦτα εὐ πράττεται. 'Αδικοῦμαι ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν. Τί με κελεύεις τύπτεσθαι; Φι-λοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. Κρείττον ἔστι φιλεῖσθαι ἢ τιμᾶσθαι. 'Ελπὶς βλεπομένη οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλπίς.

## LXXIX.

## IMPERFECT PASSIVE (-όμην).

The Imperfect Passive is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment and changing -ομαι to -όμην.

Write out the Contracted forms of the Present and Imperfect Indicative Passive of τιμ-άω, φιλ-έω, and σκην-όω.

'Εκ φυλακῆς ἐλυόμην. 'Ο μῦθος καλῶς ἐλέγετο. Τὸ ἄρνιον ὑπὸ τοῦ λέοντος ἡρπάζετο. Τπὸ τῶν ποιμένων ἐδιωκόμεθα. Τὸ τάλαντον πρός σε ἐπέμπετο. 'Ο λίθος ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐβάλλετο. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ Κύρου εἰς μάχην ἐστέλλοντο. 'Τπὸ τῶν πολεμών ἐδιώκεσθε. Αἱ τῶν γυναικῶν στολαὶ ἐθαυμάζοντο. Τὸ δένδρον τὸ μέγα ἐξεκόπτετο. 'Ἐπιμάτο ὁ πατὴρ ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν νιῶν αὐτοῦ.

## LXXX.

## PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT PASSIVE (-μαι, -μην).

Perf. Infin. λελύ-σθαι, to have been *loosed*.

Perf. Part. λελυ-μένος, -μένη, -μένον, having been *loosed*.

The Perfect Passive is formed from the Perfect Active by changing  
 -κα to -μαι, as λέλυ-κα, λέλυ-μαι (sometimes to -σ-μαι); but  
 -κα (Dental) to -σ-μαι, as πέπει-κα, πέπεισ-μαι  
 -φα preceded by a vowel to μ-μαι, as γέγρα-φα, γέγραμ-μαι  
 -χα " " to γ-μαι, as λέλε-χα, λέλεγ-μαι

Perf. Pass. in -μμαι.

S.	γέγρα-μμαι, -ψαι, -πται
Pl.	-μμεθα, -φθε, -μμένοι εἰσι
D.	-μμεθον, -φθον

Perf. Pass. in -γμαι.

S.	λέλε-γμαι, -ξαι, -κται
Pl.	-γμεθα, -χθε, -γμένοι εἰσι
D.	-γμεθον, -χθον

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment, and changing -μαι to -μην. The Pluperfect has the same euphonic changes as the Perfect and forms the 3 Pers. Pl. with ἥσαν.

From τάσσω form the Perf. Pass. τέταγμαι; from ποιέω, πεποίησαι;

from καλέω, κέλημαι; from κρύπτω, κέκρυμμαι; from σώζω, σέσωσμαι; from κλείω, κέλειμαι; from ἐγοιμάζω, ἡτοίμασμαι.

Ταῦτα καλῶς λέλεκται. 'Εν τῷ νόμῳ τὸ γέγραπτα; πῶς ἀναγιγνώσκεις; Λέξω σοι ἂ τέτακται σοι ποιῆσαι. Πάντα ἂ ἐκέλευσας πεποίηται. "Ηδη ἡ θύρα κέκλεισται. Εἰς πᾶν ἔργον ὥραθὸν ἡτοιμάσμεθα. 'Η γῆ κέκρυπται. Τὸ σῶμα ἐκέκρυπτο. Αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ γεγραμμέναι εἰσὶν. Οἱ στρατιῶται τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. Θαυμάζω τὰ πεποιημένα. Τῇ χάριτι σεσωσμένοι ἔσμεν.

## LXXXI.

## FIRST AORIST PASSIVE (-θην).

First Aor. Infin. λν-θῆναι, to be or to have been loosed

First Aor Part. N. λν-θείσ, -θεῖστα, -θέν, having been loosed

G. λν-θέντος, -θείσης, -θέντος

(D. Pl. -θείσι, -θείσαις, -θείσι)

The First Aorist Passive is formed from the Perfect Passive by dropping the initial Consonant (if any), and changing

-μαι to -θην, as λέλν-μαι, ἐλύ-θην; ηκονσ-μαι, ἡκυύσ-θην

-μ-μαι to -φ-θην, as γέγραμ-μαι, ἐγράφ-θην

-γ-μαι to -χ-θην, as λέλεγ-μαι, ἐλέχ-θην

Form the First Aorist Passive thus:—

Pres. Act.	Fut. Act.	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.	1 Aor. Pass.
------------	-----------	------------	-------------	--------------

καλέ-ω	καλέ-σω	κέ-κλη-κα	κέ-κλη-μαι	ἐ-κλή-θην
--------	---------	-----------	------------	-----------

From ἀνοίγω form ἀνεψχθην; from κλείω, ἐκλείσθην; from κρύπτω, ἐγέρθην; from ἄγω, ἡχθην (Inf. ἀχθηναι); from τύπτω, ἐτύφθην (Inf. τυφθηναι); from τελέω, ἐτελέσθην; from ἐρωτάω, ἡρωτήθην (Part. ἐρωτηθείς); from σελω, ἐσείσθην; from διδύσκω, ἐδιδάχθην; from σώζω, ἐσώθην (Inf. σωθηναι); from βιλλω, ἐβλήθην.

*'Αναχαρσίς, Anacharsis.*

'Τπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἐλύθην. 'Η θίρα ἀνεψχθη. 'Ἐν ἄρματι ὥδ. ἦχθημεν. Κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἐκρίθητε. 'Εκλείσθησαν αἱ θύραι τῆς φυλακῆς. Πᾶν τὸ ἔργον ἐτελέσθη. 'Ἐποίησαν ὡς ἐδιδάχθησαν. Πλάσα ἡ κώμη ἐσείσθη. Οἱ ὄφειλέται εἰς φυλακὴν ἐβλήθησαν. 'Ο δεσπότης ἐκέλευσε τὸν ἔργατην ἀχθῆναι καὶ τυφθῆναι. 'Ο θεὸς πάντας ἀνθρώπους θέλει σωθῆναι. 'Ἀνάχαρσις ἀρωτηθεὶς ὑπό τινος, 'τί ἐστι πολέμιον ἀνθρώποις;' 'αὐτὸς,' ἐφη, 'αὐτοῖς' (= *ἴαυτοῖς*).

## LXXXII.

### FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE (-θήσομαι).

Fut. Infin. *λυθῆσ-εσθαι*, to be about to be *loosed*.

Fut. Part. *λυθῆσ-όμενος*, -*ομένη*, *όμενον*, about to be *loosed*.

The First Future Passive is formed from the First Aorist Passive by dropping the Augment, and changing -θην to -θήσομαι; as,

Pres. Act. Fut. Act. Perf. Act. Perf. Pass. 1 Aor. Pass. 1 Fut. Pass.  
καλέ-ω, καλέ-σω, κέ-κλη-κα, κέ-κλη-ματ, ἐ-κλή-θην, κλη-θήσομαι.

Form (as above) the First Fut. Pass. of the Verbs in Lesson 81; also from γιγνώσκω form γνωσθήσομαι; and from ποιέω, ποιηθήσομαι.

**Δικαίως κριθήσομαι.** Μενῶ ἀκοῦσαι πῶς ὁ ἀγὸν κριθήσεται. Πίστευσον ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον Ἰησοῦν καὶ σωθήσῃ. Οἱ λόγοι τοῦ θεοῦ τελεσθήσονται. 'Ἐν φρέσκοις κρίμασι κρίθησεσθε. Οὐδέν ἔστι κεκρυμμένον, δὲ οὐ γνωσθήσεται. Κληθήσονται νιὸι θεοῦ ζῶντος. Αἱ θύραι ἀνεψχθήσονται. "Ἐχει ἐν τῇ χειρὶ βιβλίον ἀνεψγυμμένον. Τί τὸ πεποιημένον; αὐτὸ τὸ ποιηθήσόμενον.

## LXXXIII.

## IMPERATIVE PASSIVE.

PRESENT.		1 AORIST.	PERFECT (rare).
S. λύ-ου, be thou		λύ-θητι	λέλυ-σθο
λν-έσθω, let him be		λν-θήτω	λελύ-σθω
Pl. λύ-εσθε, be ye		λύ-θητε	λέλυ-σθε
-έσθωσαν	loosed	λν-θήτωσαν or -θέντων	λελύ-σθωσαν or -σθων
or -έσθων		λύ-θητον	λέλυ-σθον
D. λύ-εσθον, be ye (two)		λύ-θήτων	λελύ-σθων
λν-έσθων, let them be			

The First Aorist and the Perfect Imperative are translated as the Present.

## CONJUNCTIVE PASSIVE.

PRESENT.		1 AORIST.	PERFECT.
S. λύ-ωμαι, I may		λυ-θῶ	λελυμέν-ΟΣ ὡ
λν-ῃ, thou mayst		λν-θῆς	" ἦς
λν-ηται, he may		λν-θῆ	" ἦ
Pl. λν-ώμεθα, we may	be loosed	λν-θῶμεν	λελυμέν-ΟΙ ὧμεν
λν-ησθε, ye may		λν-θῆτε	" ητε
λν-ωνται, they may		λν-θῶσι	" ὧσι
D. λν-ώμεθον, we two may		λν-θῆτον	λελυμέν-Ω ητον
λν-ησθον, ye or they, &c.			

The First Aorist Conjunctive is translated as the Present. The Perfect, which is made up of the Perfect Participle and the Conjunctive Present of *εἰμί*, is translated *I may have been loosed*.

From Lesson 80 it will be seen that

<i>k</i> -sounds with $\mu$ become -γμ		<i>p</i> -sounds with $\mu$ become -μμ	
"        σ     "	ξ	"        σ     "	ψ
"        θ     "	χθ	"        θ     "	φθ

This change of letters is made for the sake of *Euphony*,\* and must be applied to the declension of the First Aorist and Perfect tenses of all Moods.

Form the tenses of the Imperative and Conjunctive Passive of θαυμάζω, διώκω, γράφω, ἄγω, τελέω, ἀνοίγω, βάλλω, σώζω, from the corresponding tenses of the Indicative.

#### LXXXIV.

Write out the Contracted forms of the Present Imperative and Conjunctive of τιμάω, φιλέω, σκηνόω.

\*Ω (Interjection), O.

\*Ω γύναι, θαυμάζου. \*Ω κλέπται. διώκεσθε. \*Αγέσθω ὁ ἵππος. Τελέσθωσαν οἱ λόγοι σουν. \*Ανοιχθήτω ἡ θύρα. Οι κλέπται μὴ λινθήτωσαν. Λύθητε, φίλοι. \*Ω παῖ, βλήθητι εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν. Μὴ κρίνετε, ἵνα μὴ κριθῆτε. \*Ο Θεὸς ἀπέστειλε τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἵνα σωθῇ ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ. "Οπλα ἔχομεν ὅπως μὴ διωκώμεθα.

---

\* Euphonic changes arise from the difficulty of pronouncing certain letters in succession, and are made rather for the convenience of the speaker, than that of the hearer.

## LXXXV.

## OPTATIVE PASSIVE.

PRESENT.		FUTURE.
S. λυ-οίμην, I might λύ-οιο, thou mightst λύ-οιτο, he might		λυ-θησοίμην, I might λυ-θήσοιο, thou mightst λυ-θήσοιτο, he might
Pl. λυ-οίμεθα, we might λύ-οισθε, ye might λύ-οιντο, they might	be loosed	λυ-θησοίμεθα, we might λυ-θήσοισθε, ye might λυ-θήσοιντο, they might
D. λυ-οίμεθον, we two, &c. λυ-οισθην, ye or they two might	be loosed	λυ-θησοίμεθον, we two, &c. λυ-θησοισθην, ye or they two might
FIRST AORIST.		PERFECT (rare).
S. λυ-θείν λυ-θείης λυ-θείη		λελυμέν-ος εἴην, I might „ εἴης, thou mightst „ εἴη, he might
Pl. λυ-θείημεν, -θεῖμεν λυ-θείητε, -θεῖτε λυ-θείησαν, -θεῖεν		λελυμέν-οι εἴημεν, we might „ εἴητε, ye might „ εἴησαν, they might
D. λυ-θείητην, -θείτην		λελυμέν-ω εἱήτην, ye or they, &c.
		have been loosed.

The First Aorist Optative is translated as the Present.

## COGNATE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

	INDIC.	CONJUNCT.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres.	-ομαι	-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imp.	-ομην					
Perf.	-μαι	{-μένος ω	{-μένος εῖην}	-σο	-σθαι	-μένος
Plup.	-μην					
Fut. P.	-ομαι*		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor.	-θην	-θω	-θείην	-θητι	-θῆναι	-θείς
1 Fut.	-θήσομαι	Opt.-θησοίμην	Inf.-θήσεσθαι	P.-θησόμενος		

\* The Future Perfect λελύσ-ομαι, *I shall have been loosed*, is declined like the Present.

The Second Aorist and Second Future have the same Tense-endings as the First Aorist and First Future, dropping θ (except the 2 Aor. Imper. -ηθι).

Write out the Cognate Tenses Passive of γράφω, λέγω, κλείω.

## LXXXVI.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB IN -ω.—MIDDLE VOICE.

The Middle Voice denotes an action which the Agent does *to* or *for himself*, or gets done for his benefit; as, λύομαι, *I loose myself* or *for myself*.

The Tenses of the Middle Voice are generally like the Passive in Greek, excepting the Future and Aorists, which are as follows:—

	INDIC.	CONJUNCT.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Fut.	λίσ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐλῦσ-άμην	-ωμαι	-αίμην	-αι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
2 Aor.	-όμην	-ωμαι	-οίμην	-ου	-έσθαι	-όμενος

1 AORIST INDICATIVE.	1 AOR. OPTAT.	1 AOR. IMPER.
S. ἐ-λῦ-σάμην, <i>I loosed myself</i>	λυ-σαίμην	
ἐ-λύ-σω, <i>thou loosedst thyself</i>	λύ-σαιο	λῦ-σαι
ἐ-λύ-σατο, <i>he loosed himself</i>	λύ-σαιτο	λυ-σάσθω
Pl. ἐ-λυ-σάμεθα, <i>we loosed ourselves</i>	λυ-σαίμεθα	λύ-σασθε
ἐ-λύ-σασθε, <i>ye loosed yourselves</i>	λύ-σαισθε	λυ-σάσθωσαν
ἐ-λύ-σαντο, <i>they loosed themselves</i>	λύ-σαιντο	ορ σάσθων
D. ἐ-λυ-σάμεθον, <i>we two, &amp;c.</i>	λυ-σαίμεθον	λύ-σασθον
ἐ-λυ-σάσθην, <i>ye or they two, &amp;c.</i>	λυ-σαισθην	λυ-σάσθων

The Tense-endings not given above are formed regularly.

### LXXXVII.

#### PRESENT AND IMPERFECT MIDDLE.

Active.	Middle.
φυλάσσω, <i>I guard</i>	φυλάσσο-ομαι, <i>I guard myself</i>
τρέπω, <i>I turn</i>	τρέπ-ομαι, <i>I turn myself</i>
τάσσω, <i>I order, draw up</i>	τάσσο-ομαι, <i>I draw myself up</i>
παύω, <i>I cause to cease</i>	παύ-ομαι, <i>I cease</i>
γυμνάζω, <i>I exercise</i>	γυμνάζ-ομαι, <i>I exercise myself</i>
ἄπτω, <i>I fasten</i>	ἄπτ-ομαι, <i>I touch</i>
φαινω, <i>I show</i>	φαιν-ομαι, <i>I appear</i>
φοβέω, <i>I frighten</i>	φοβ-έομαι, -οῦμαι, <i>I fear</i>
ποιέω, <i>I make</i>	ποι-έομαι, -οῦμαι, <i>I make for myself</i>

RULE 28.—Verbs of the *senses*, except *seeing*, commonly take the Genitive after them.

'Εγώ ἀπτομαί σου. Τίς ἀπτεταί μου; 'Ημεῖς φυλασσόμεθα.  
 'Ο ναύτης ἐν πλοίῳ ἔφυλάσσετο. 'Ο λύκος ἐπὶ τὰ πρόβατα  
 τρέπεται. Τοῖς Πέρσαις πόλεμον ποιοῦνται. Οὐκ ἐταίοντο  
 διδάσκοντες Ἰησοῦν τὸν Χριστόν. 'Εζήτει ἀπτεσθαι αὐτοῦ. 'Τμεῖς  
 οἱ φοβούμενοι Θεὸν, ἀκούετε. Τί ὑμῖν φαίνεται; Τοὺς στρατιώτας  
 εἰδεν ἐν πεδίῳ γυμναζομένους.

### LXXXVIII.

#### FUTURE AND FIRST AND SECOND AORIST MIDDLE.

The Future Middle is formed from the Future Active by changing -ω to -ομαί; as, λύσ-ω, λύσ-ομαί.

The First Aorist Middle is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding -μην; as, ἐλυσα, ἐλυσά-μην.

The Second Aorist Middle is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing -ον to -όμην.

Form the Fut. and First Aor. Mid. of the Verbs in Lesson 87.

The Numerals from five to one hundred are not declined.

FIG. NAME.	FIG. NAME.	FIG. NAME.	FIG. NAME.
α' εἷς, one	δ' τέσσαρες, four	ζ' ἕπτά, seven	ι' δέκα, ten
β' δύο, two	ε' πέντε, five	η' ὅκτω, eight	ια' ἑνδεκα, eleven
γ' τρεῖς, three	ς' ἔξι, six	θ' ἐννέα, nine	ιβ' δώδεκα, twelve

'Ο πολέμιος ἐν νητ ἔφυλάξατο. 'Εγώ καὶ φυλάξομαι. Οἱ πολέται κατὰ τοὺς πολεμίους ἔταξαντο. 'Ο ἔχθρὸς τραπόμενος ἔφυγεν. 'Ο φιλόσοφος ἐπαύσατο λαλῶν. "Ηψατό μού τις τῶν ἴματίων. Τίς ὁ ἀψάμενός μου; 'Ο 'Ηρόδοτος κοινὴν ἔγραψεν

*ιστορίαν* ἀν *ἐννία* βιβλίοις. Δέκα τῶν ἀρνίων μου ἡρπασεν ὁ λύκος. Ἐπτὰ ἅρπους ἔχομεν.

Give the derivation of Octa-gon (*γωνία*, corner, angle), Hexa-gon, Penta-gon, Deca-gon, Tetra-gon, Poly-gon, Tri-gono-metry, Hept-archy, Tetr-arch, Deca-logue, Tri-pod, Octo-pus (*ποῦς*).

## LXXXIX.

## MIDDLE VERBS.

Some Middle Verbs have a Perfect of the Active form.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PAST.	2 AORIST.
γίγνομαι (or γίν-) γενήσομαι	γέγονα	έγενόμην, <i>I become, am made</i>	
βούλομαι	βουλήσομαι	βέβούλα	<i>I wish</i>
ἔρχομαι	ἔλεύσομαι	ἔληλυθα	<i>I come</i>
παρείνομαι	παρεύσομαι	πεπόρευμαι	<i>I go, travel</i>
θεάμομαι	θεάσομαι	τεθέάμαι	<i>I view, gaze at</i>

RULE 29.—Copulative Verbs, such as *εἰμι*, *I am*, *γίγνομαι*, *I become*, take after them a word in the same Case as the Subject.

‘Ο κροκόδειλος ἐξ ἐλαχίστου γήρυνται μέγιστος. Τῆς νυκτὸς ἔρχονται οἱ κλέπται ἵνα κλέψωσι. Τέ ὁδε ἐληλύθατε; Οὐκ ἥλθόν σε καλέσαι. Ἐλεύσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τοῦ θεοῦ θέλοντος. Εἰδόν σε ἔρχόμενον πρὸς ἐμό. Τοὺς ἀγώνας τεθεάμεθα. Εἴ βούλει ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, πρῶτον πίστευσον δτι κακὸς εἰ. Οἱ τὴν σοφίαν φιλοῦντες σοφώτατοι γενήσονται. ‘Ος ἀν θέλη πρῶτος γενέσθαι, ἔσται πάντων δοῦλος. ‘Απὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπορεύθησαν στάδιος τρεῖς εἰς τὴν κώμην.

Give the derivation of Theatre, Amphi-theatre, Genesis.

## XC.

## MOODS OF THE MIDDLE VOICE.

Form all the Cognate Tenses Middle of γίγνομαι, πορεύομαι, φοβέομαι, ἄπτομαι, ἐγείρομαι.

Αἴγυπτος, -ου (m.), *Egypt*.

Γίγνονται (ορ γίνονται) ἀεὶ πιστός. Πορεύονται εἰς Αἴγυπτον. Λέγω τῷ δούλῳ μου Πορεύθητι, καὶ πορεύεται. Μὴ φοβεῖσθε, φίλοι. Μή μου ἄπτου. Λέγω σοι, ἐγέρθητι. Εἶπεν ὁ Θεός, Γενηθήτω φῶς· καὶ ἐγένετο. Ἐάν βούλῃ σοφὸς γενέσθαι, μάνθανε. Τοὺς παῖδας διδάξομεν, ἵνα σοφώτεροι γένωνται. Μὴ γένοιτο. Ἐάν ἄψωμαι τῶν ἴματάν αὐτοῦ, σωθήσομαι. Παρῆσαν πολλοὶ ἵνα τοὺς ἀγῶνας θεάσαιντο.

## XCI.

## SOME IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	PERFECT.	2 AORIST.
ὁράω	ὄψομαι	ἐώρακα	I see
βαίνω	βήσομαι	βέβηκα	I go, walk
πίπτω	πεσοῦμαι	πέπτωκα	I fall
λαμβάνω	λήψομαι	εἴληφα	I receive, take
φέρω	οἴσω (1 Αορ. ἡνεγκα)	ἐνήνοχα	I bear, bring
ἀποθνήσκω	ἀποθανοῦμαι	ἀπέθανον	I die

Αρίμνηστος, ου (m.), *Arimnestus*.

Μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν Θεὸν δψονται. Τί σὺ ὄρᾶς; Ὁ ἐὰν η̄ δίκαιοιν, λήψεσθε. Ἐν ὄργῃ πάντα γίγνεται κακά. Πίπτει εἰς τὸ πῦρ. Ἀπὸ δένδρου ἔπεσον. Φέρετέ μοι δηνάριον ἵνα ἴδω. Ὁ ἔχθρὸς ἔβη φεύγων. Τί ἔχεις δούκες; Τὸ δῶρον ἐλάβυμεν, δὲ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἔπειμψας. Ἄξιος εἰ δόξαν λαβεῖν. Ἐμαθον ὅτι ἀπέθανες. Ἀρίμνηστος, ἐρωτηθεὶς ‘τι μάγιστοι ἀγαθὸν ἀνθρώποις; εἶπε, ‘τὸ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν.’

## XCII.

## CONTRACTIONS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION (-ευς, -ης, -ος).

## Masculine and Feminine Nouns in -ευς.

Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N. βασιλ-εύς, <i>king</i> (m.)	N.V. βασιλ-έες } -εῖς	N.V.A. βασιλ-έε
V. βασιλ-εῦ	A. βασιλ-έας }	
A. βασιλ-έā, -ῆ	G. βασιλ-έων	G.D. βασιλ-έοιν
G. βασιλ-έος, -έως	D. βασιλ-έυσι	
D. βασιλ-έῖ, -εῖ		

## Neuter Nouns in -ος.

Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.V.A. τείχ-ος, <i>wall</i> (n.)	N.V.A. τείχ-εα, -η	N.V.A. τείχ-εε, -η
G. τείχ-εος, -ους	G. τείχ-έων, -ῶν	G.D. τείχ-έοιν, -οῖν
D. τείχ-εῖ, -ει	D. τείχ-εσι	

Masculines in -ης are contracted as the Masculine of ἀληθής.

ADJECTIVES IN -ΗΣ, ἀληθής, *true*.

Singular.	Plural.
M. & F.	X.
N. ἀληθ-ής	ἀληθ-ές
V. ἀληθ-ές	ἀληθ-ές
A. ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ	ἀληθ-ές
G. ἀληθ-έος, -οῦς	
D. ἀληθ-εῖ, -εῖ	

M. & F.	X.
N.V. ἀληθ-έες } -εῖς	ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ
A. ἀληθ-έας }	ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ
G. ἀληθ-έων	ἀληθ-έων
D. ἀληθ-έσι	ἀληθ-έσι

## Dual (all genders).

N.V.A. ἀληθ-έε	
G.D. ἀληθ-έοιν, -οῖν	

To compare Adjectives in -ης, add -τερος, -τατος to the First Case of the Neuter.

## XCIII.

M. and F.

ψευδ-ής

φιλο-μαθ-ής

πολυ-μαθ-ής

M. only.

γον-εύς, parent

ἱερ-εύς, priest

ἀρχ-ιερ-εύς, chief-priest

γραμματ-εύς, scribe

'Αλεξανδρ-εύς, Alexandrian

N.

ψευδ-ές, false, lying

φιλο-μαθ-ές, fond of learning

πολυ-μαθ-ές, very learned

κράτ-ος, power, rule

γέν-ος, family, race

τέλ-ος, end, finish

ἔθν-ος, nation, gentile

κάλλ-ος, beauty

ἄνθ-ος, flower

Τὸν Θεὸν φοβεῖσθε· τὸν βασιλέα τιμᾶτε. Τὰ ἀληθῆ ἀεὶ λέγε. Τὰ ψευδῆ μὴ λέγε, ὁ γὰρ Θεός σε ἀκούει, καὶ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς βασιλέων ἐστί. Δικαία γλώσσα κράτος ἔχει μέγα. Ἐὰν ἡς θιλομαθής, ἔσται πολυμαθής. Τὰ θεμέλια τῶν τελέων ἐπὶ τῇ πέτρᾳ ἔστιν. Οὐκ ἰθαίνασσας τὸ κάλλος τῶν ἀνθῶν; Ἀλεξανδρεὺς τῷ γένει ἔστι. Κύρος παῖς ἦν ἀγαθῶν γονίων. Οἱ τῶν ἐδυῶν ἱερεῖς εἰδώλοις ἔθυσαν. Οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς κατέκριναν τὸν Ἰησοῦν. Ἐγώ εἰμι ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος, λέγει ὁ Κύριος.

Give the derivation of Genea-logy, Poly-anthus, Chrys-anthemum, Antho-logy, Theo-cracy, Aristo-cracy (*ἄριστοι*, nobles), Demo-cracy (*δῆμος*, people), Auto-crat, Hier-archy ; the prefix Pseudo- in Pseudo-prophet, Pseud-onym, &c.

CONTRACTIONS OF FEMININE NOUNS IN -ΩΣ OR -Ω,—ΑΙΔΩΣ, modesty.

Sing. N. αἰδ-ώς, V. -οῖ, A. -όα, -ῶ, G. -όος, -οῦς, D. -όῃ, -οῖ.

## XCIV.

## CONTRACTIONS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION (-υς, -υ, -ις, -ι).

Masculine and Feminine Nouns in -υς, -ις.

Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N. πῆχ-υς, cubit (m.)	N.V. πῆχ-εες } -εις	N.V.A. πῆχ-εε
V. πῆχ-υ	A. πῆχ-εας }	G.D. πῆχ-έοιων
A. πῆχ-υν	G. πῆχ-έων	
G. πῆχ-εος, -εως	D. πῆχ-εστι	
D. πῆχ-εῖ, -ει		

Nouns in -ις have -ι wherever those in -υς have -υ.

Sing. N. πόλ-ις, city, state (f.), V. πόλ-ϊ, A. πόλ-ιν, &amp;c., like πῆχ-υς.

## Neuter Nouns in -υ, -ι.

Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N.V.A. ἄστ-υ, city (n.)	N.V.A. ἄστ-εα, -η	N.V.A. ἄστ-εε
G. ἄστ-εος, -εως	G. ἄστ-έων	G.D. ἄστ-έοιων
D. ἄστ-εῖ, -ει	D. ἄστ-εστι	

## ADJECTIVES IN -υς, -εια, -υ, δέξις, sharp, swift.

Singular.	Plural.
μ. N. ὁξ-ύς	μ. N. ὁξ-έες } -εις
π. V. ὁξ-ύ	π. A. ὁξ-έας }
η. A. ὁξ-ύν	η. G. ὁξ-έων
η. G. ὁξ-έος	η. D. ὁξ-έστι
η. D. ὁξ-εῖ, -ει	

## Dual.

N.V.A. ὁξ-έες ὁξ-είας ὁξ-έε

G.D. ὁξ-έοιων ὁξ-είαων ὁξ-έοιων

Adjectives in -υς are compared by changing -υς into -ιων, -ιστος; less commonly by adding -τερος, -τατος to the Neuter.

## XCV.

	<i>r.</i>	<i>x.</i>
-νς	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ, <i>heavy</i>
-ύς	ταχ-εῖα	ταχ-ύ, <i>quick, swift</i>
ίς	ηδ-εῖα	ηδ-ύ, <i>sweet</i>
κ-ύς	γλυκ-εῖα	γλυκ-ύ, <i>sweet</i>
-πις, fore-arm, cubit	πίστ-ις, <i>faith</i>	πίστη, <i>city</i>
εκ-υς, axe	δύναμ-ις, <i>power, force</i>	σίναπ-ι or } <i>mustard</i>
ς, snake, serpent	φύσις, <i>nature, character</i>	σίναπ-υ } <i>mustard</i>
	ἀνάστασ-ις, <i>resurrection</i>	

-ος (m.), *grain, seed*; ὁς τάχιστη, *as quickly as possible* (RULE 26).

Οξεῖς εἰσιν οἱ πόδες τῶν πονηρῶν. Ταῦτα τὰ ἄνθη γλυκέα φαίνεται. Οἱ στρατιώται πρὸ τοῦ τείχους τοῦ ἄστεως τεταγ-  
νι εἰσίν. Ἀνὴρ ἄνδρα καὶ πόλις πόλιν σώζει. Οἱ πολέται τὰ πόλεως εὐ πράττουσι. Γίγνεσθε φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄφεις. Ἡ τις σου σέσωκέ σε. Ἀνάστασις ἔσται νεκρῶν, δικαίων καὶ  
ιων, κατὰ δύναμιν Θεοῦ. Ἡμεν φύσει τέκνα ὄργης. Ὁ κόκ-  
σιναπέως ἐλάχιστος μέν ἔστι, καὶ γίγνεται δένδρον μέγα.  
ἔστιν οὐδὲν μητρὸς ἥδιον τέκνοις. Οἱ πελέκεις ὀξύτατοί εἰσι.  
Ὕπρχομαι. Κέλευσον αὐτοὺς ἵνα ὡς τάχιστα ἔλθωσι.

ive the derivation of Police, Policy, Metro-polis, Necro-polis, Helio-  
; ; the suffix -ple or -pol in Constantino-ple, Sevasto-pol, &c.;  
-meter, Oxy-gen (*γεννάω*), Glycerine, Physical, Physi-ology, Dy-  
ics.

## CONTRACTIONS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER IN -AS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
A. κέρ-ας, a horn (n.)	κέρ-άτα, -α	κέρ-άτε, -α
G. -άτος, -ως	-άτων, -ών	-άτοις, -ών
D. -άτι, -ῃ	-άστι	

## XCVI.

ἰστημι, *I place*.—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPRAT.	INFIN. & PART.
ἰστ-ημι -ης -ησι -άμεν -άτε -άσι -άτον	ἰστ-ην -ης -η -άμεν -άτε -άσαν -άτην	ἰστ-ῶ -ῆς -ῆ -ῶμεν -ῆτε -ῶσι -ῆτον	ἰστ-αίνη -αίης -αίη -αί(η)μεν -αί(η)τε -αίεν -αί(η)την	ἰστ-άθι ορ -η -άτω -ατε -άτωσην ορ -άντων -ατον -άτων	ἰστ-άναι -άτω -ατε ἰστ-άς (as πάς)
2 Aorist	ἴστ-ην (as λέσθην)	στ-ῶ (as above)	στ-αίνη (as above)	στ-ηθι ορ -α (as λέθην*)	στ-ηναι στ-άς

\* Except στάντων.

## PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPRAT.	INFIN. & PART.
ἴστα-μαι (as λέλυμαι)	ἴστα-μην (as λέλύμην)	ἴστ-ώμαι -ῆ &c.	ἴστ-αίμην -αῖο &c.	ἴστ-άσσο (as λέλυσο)	ἴστ-ασθαι -άμενος

The other tenses of verbs in -μι are like the Verb in -ω.

ἰστημι; F. στήω, *I place* or *set up*; P. ἔστηκα; 2 A. ἔστην, *I stood*.ἀνίστημι; F. αναστήσω; P. ἀνέστηκα; 2 A. ἀνέστην, *I raise up*;φημί; F. φήσω; 2 Aor. ἔφην, *I say*. [Mid. *I rise*.δύνα-μαι (*mid.*); F. δυνήσομαι; P. δεδύνημαι, *I am able*.

Τέ φήσ; Αὔριον, \*φησὶν, ἀκούσῃ αὐτοῦ. Φασί τινες ἡμάτιον ταῦτα λέγειν. Ἰδοὺ, ἔστηκα ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν. Σὺ στήθι ἁκεῖ. Ἐκέλευσε στήναι τὸ ἄρμα. Ἰπποι παρ' ἄρμασιν ἔστησον. Ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλέύς. Ἀναστὰς πορεύθητι. Καὶ ἀναστὰς ἐπορεύθη. Ἀναστήσεται ὁ ἀδελφός σου. Πιστεύομεν ὅτι Ἱησοῦς ἀπέθανε καὶ ἀνέστη. Ή : αὐτὸς οὐ δύναται σωθῆναι.

\* (adv.) *to-morrow*.

## XCVII.

*tίθημι, I put.—ACTIVE VOICE.*

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
<i>τίθημι</i>	<i>έτιθην</i>	<i>τιθῶ</i>	<i>τιθείην</i>	<i>τιθει (ετι)</i>	<i>τιθέναι</i>
<i>-ης</i>	<i>-ης</i>	<i>-ῆς</i>	<i>-είης</i>	<i>-ετω</i>	
<i>-ησι</i>	<i>-η</i>	<i>-ῆ</i>	<i>-είη</i>	<i>-ετε</i>	
<i>-εμεν</i>	<i>-εμεν</i>	<i>-ῶμεν</i>	<i>-ει(η)μεν</i>	<i>-έτωσαν</i>	<i>τιθείς</i> (as λυθείς)
<i>-ετε</i>	<i>-ετε</i>	<i>-ῆτε</i>	<i>-ει(η)τε</i>	<i>οτ -έντων</i>	
<i>-έσσι*</i>	<i>-εσσιν</i>	<i>-ῶσι</i>	<i>-είεν</i>	<i>-ετον</i>	
<i>-ετον</i>	<i>-έτην</i>	<i>-ῆτον</i>	<i>-ει(η)την</i>	<i>-έτων</i>	
2 Aorist	<i>έθην</i>	<i>θῶ</i>	<i>θείην</i>	<i>θέτι οτ -ές</i>	<i>θείηναι</i>
* Or <i>-έσσι</i>	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	<i>θ-είς</i>

## PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
<i>τίθεμαι</i> (as λέλυμα)	<i>έτιθε-μην</i> (as ἐλελύμην)	<i>τιθῶμαι</i>	<i>τιθείμην</i>	<i>τιθεσο</i> (as λέλυσο)	<i>-εσθαι</i>	<i>-έμενος</i>
2 Aorist	<i>έθεμην†</i>	<i>θ-ῶμαι</i>	<i>θείμην</i>	<i>θ-οῦ(θέσο)</i>	<i>θ-έσθαι</i>	<i>θ-έμενος</i>

† *-ου, -ετοι, -έμεθαι, -εσθε, -εντο; -έμεθον, -εσθην.*

*τίθημι*; F. *θήσω*; 1 A. *ἔθηκα*; P. *τέθεικα*; 2 A. *ἔθην, I put, place, iημι*; F. *ἡσω*; 1 A. *ἡκα*, *I send, send away, let go.* [lay down. ἀφίημι; F. *ἀφήσω*, *I send forth, discharge, forgive, abandon.*

Ἄνδρας κακοὺς δὲ φυλακῇ τιθέασιν. Αἴρεις δὲ οὐκ ἔθηκας. Τὴν ψυχήν μου ὑπέρ σου θήσω. Ἐθηκε τὸ θεμάτιον τοῦ πύργου ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν. Ποῦ τεθείκατε τὸ βιβλίον; Ἄφεσ ήμῦν τὰς ἀμαρτίας ήμῶν. Τίς δύναται ἀφίεναι ἀμαρτίας, εἰ μὴ μόνος ὁ Θεός; Ἀφέντες αὐτὸν πάντες ἔφυγον.

XCVIII.  
δίδωμι, *I give.*—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
δίδ-ωμι	έδιδ-ων	διδ-ῶ	διδ-οίην	διδ-οθε ορ -ον	διδ-όναι
-ως	-ως	-ῷς	-οίης	-ότω	
-ωσι	-ω	-ῷ	-οίη	-οτε	
-ομεν	-ομεν	-ῷμεν	-οί(η)μεν	-ότωσαν	διδ-ούς
-οτε	-οτε	-ῷτε	-οί(η)τε	οτ -όντων	-όντα
-όστι*	-οσαν	-ῷσι	-οῖεν	-οτον	etc.
-οτον	-ότην	-ῷτον	-οί(η)την	-ότων	(like ὡν)
2 Aorist	ἔδ-ων	δ-ῶ	δ-οίην ορ·ώην	δ-ός	δ-οῦναι
* Or -οῦσι	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	(as above)	δ-ούς

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN.	PART.
διδο-μαι (as λάλυμαι)	έδιδο-μην (as λαλεύμην)	διδ-ῶμαι*	διδ-οίμην -οίο, &c.	διδ-οσσο (as λάλυσο)	-ο-θαι	-όμενος
2 Aorist	ἔδο-μην†	δ-ῶμαι*	δ-οίμην	δ-οῦ(δόσο)	δ-όπθαι	δ-όμενος

\* -φ, -άται; -ώμεθα, -ώσθε, -ώνται; -ώμεθον, -ώσθον.

† -ον, -οτο; -όμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο; -όμεθον, -όσθην.

δίδωμι; F. δώσω; 1 Aor. ἔδωκα; P. δέδωκα; 2. Aor. ἔδων, *I give.* απο-δίδωμι; F. δώσω, *I give back, pay, render.* Καίσαρ, -ος, *Cæsar.* μᾶλλον, *more, rather;* ἔξεστι, *it is lawful;* ἢ, *than, or;* κῆνσ-ος, *tribute.*

'Ο κριτής τὰ ἀθλα τοῖς ἀρίστοις δίδωσι. Διδοῦσι τοι στέφανον χρυσοῦν. Δὸς τὴν χειρά μοι. Δίδοτε καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν. Μακάριον ἔστι μᾶλλον διδόναι ἢ λαμβάνειν. Ἐξεστι κῆνσον Καίσαρι δοῦναι ἢ οὐ; δῶμεν, ἢ μὴ δῶμεν; Ἀπόδοτε τὰ Καίσαρος Καίσαρι, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τῷ Θεῷ. Χάρις χάριτι ἀποδίδοται. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρι τοῦ Θεοῦ

## XCIX.

δείκνυμι, *I show*.—ACTIVE VOICE.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
δείκν-ῦμι	έδείκν-ύν	δεικνύ-ω	δεικνύ-οιμι	δείκν-θιασ-ν	δεικνύ-ναι
-ῦς	-ῦς	-ῆς	-οις	-ῆτω	
-ῦσι	-ῦ	-η	-οι	-ῆτε	
-ῦμεν	-ῦμεν	(as λύ-ω)	(as λύοιμι)	-ῆτωσαν	M. δεικνύ-ῆς -ῆτα
-ῆτε	-ῆτε			ΟΓ -ῆντων	F. δεικνύ-ῆσα
-ῆσι	-ῆσαν			-ῆτον	-ῆσαν
ΟΓ -ῦσι	-ῆτην			-ῆτων	N. δεικνύ-ῆν
-ῆτον					

## PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPERAT.	INFIN. & PART.
δείκνυ-μαι	έδεικνυ-μην	-ωμαι	-οίμην	δείκνυ-σο	δεικνύ-σθαι
(as λέλυμαι)	(as ἐλελύμην)	(as λύειμαι)	(as λυόμην)	(as λέλυσο)	-μενος

δείκνυ-μι ογ -ύω ; F. δειξώ ; P. δέδειχα, *I show, point out*.ζώνν-ῦμι ογ -ύω ; F. ζώσω, *I gird, buckle on*.ρήγν-ῦμι ογ -ύω ; F. ρήξω, *I break or burst through, rend*.ομν-υμι ογ -ύω ; F. ομόσω ; P. ομώμοκα, *I swear, take an oath*.

κάν (καὶ ἄν), even if, although.

Δείκνυμι σοι ἀ εἰδον. Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσι μόνος.

Δείξατέ μοι δηνάριον. Ἐξώνυνες σεαυτὸν εἰς μάχην. Ρήγνυται τὸ τεῖχος τῆς πόλεως. Ρήξαστος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ στολὴν ἐπορεύθησαν. Ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς τὰς χειρας αὐτοῦ. Ὁρκιον φεύγε, καὶ δικαίως ὄμνήσῃ. Πρὸ πάντων μὴ ὄμνύετε.

Give the derivation of (see 96-99) Stem, System (*σύν*), Apo-stasy, Eo-stasy, Statics, Statistics, Hydro-statics, Theme, Thesis, Ηγεθασια, Syn-thesis, Epi-thet, Dose, Anti-dote, An-eo-dote.

## C.

COGNATE TENSES OF *εἰμί*, *I am*.

INDIC.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Pres. <i>εἰμί</i>	ω	<i>εἴην</i>	<i>ἴσθι</i>	<i>εἶναι</i>	ων
Imp. ήν or ήμην					
Fut. <i>ἔσομαι</i>		<i>ἔσοιμιν</i>		<i>ἔσεσθαι</i>	<i>ἔσομενος</i>

*εἰμί, I go, or will go.*

## Singular.

## Plural.

## Dual.

Pres. Ind.	<i>εἰμί</i>	<i>εἰ</i>	<i>εἴσοι</i>	<i>ἴμεν</i>	<i>ἴτε</i>	<i>ἴασι</i>	<i>ἴτον</i>
Imp. Ind.	<i>γειν</i>	<i>γεις</i>	<i>γει</i>	<i>γειμεν</i>	<i>γειτε</i>	<i>γεισαν</i>	<i>γείτην</i>
Pres. Imper.	<i>ἴθι</i>	<i>ἴτω</i>		<i>ἴτε</i>	<i>ἴτωσαν</i>	<i>ἴτον</i>	<i>ἴτων</i>

or *λόντων*

COGNATE TENSES OF *εἰμί*.

PRES. IND.	IMP. IND.	CONJ.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
<i>εἰμί</i>	<i>γειν</i>	<i>ἴω</i>	<i>ἴσεμι</i>	<i>ἴθι</i>	<i>εἶναι</i>	<i>ιών</i>

ATTIC DECLENSION (*rarely used*).

(Contracted from the Second Declension.)

*ἱλα-ος, -ον, gracious, propitious.*

## Singular.

## Plural.

## Dual.

M. and F.      N.

M. and F.      N.

ALL GENDERS.

N.V. <i>ἱλε-ως</i>	<i>ἱλε-ων</i>	<i>ἱλε-φ</i>	<i>ἱλε-ω</i>	<i>ἱλε-ω</i>
A. <i>ἱλε-ων</i>	<i>ἱλε-ων</i>	<i>ἱλε-ως</i>	<i>ἱλε-ω</i>	"
G. <i>ἱλε-ω</i>		<i>ἱλε-ων</i>		<i>ἱλε-ων</i>
D. <i>ἱλε-φ</i>		<i>ἱλε-φς</i>		"

Decline *λε-ώς* (*λαός*), *people* (m.), as the Masculine, and *ἀράγε-ων* (*ἀράγαιον*), *upper room* (n.), as the Neuter, of *ἱλε-ως*.

[Words not previously given are found on the next page.]

1.

Φίλιππος, ὁ τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρου πατὴρ, γενόμενος κριτὴς δυοῖν πυνηροῖν, ἐκέλευσε τὸν μὲν φεύγειν ἀπὸ Μακεδονίας, τὸν δὲ ἔτερον διώκειν.

2.

Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἀλθὼν, καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, "Ανδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἔξελθῃ.

3.

Ζήνων εἶπε, διὰ τοῦτο δύο ὡτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἄν, ὥν πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα δὲ λέγωμεν.

4.

Διογένης πρὸς τινα πυθμενον, ποίᾳ ὥρᾳ δεῖ ἀριστᾶν, εἰ μὲν πλούσιος, ἔφη, ὅταν θέλῃ, εἰ δὲ πένης, ὅταν ἔχῃ.

5.

Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν, λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῦγμα περιέφερε.

6.

Κύων, κρέας φέρων, ποταμὸν διέβαινε· θεασάμενος δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιὰν ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος, ὑπέλαβεν ἔτερον κύνι τονεις εἶναι κρέας κατέχοντα· καὶ ἀφεὶς τὸ ἔδιον, ὤρμησε τὸ ἔκεινον λαβεῖν· ἀπώλεσε δὲ ἀμφότερα· τὸ μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἦν· ὃ δὲ κατεῖχεν, ὑπὸ τοῦ ρεύματος κατεσύρετο.

7.

Γυνή τις χήρα δρυνιν εἶχε, καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὧδην αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δὲ, ὡς εἰ πλείους τῇ δρυνθι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, διὸ τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ δρυνι πιμελῆς γενομένη οὐδὲ ἀπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἔδυνατο.

[*Numbers refer to the Lessons.*]

## 1.

*γενόμενος*, 2 aor. part. of *γίγνομαι*. δυοῖν (71). ἔτερ-ος, -α, -ον, other. Μακεδονία, -ας (f.), *Macedonia*.

## 2.

*Διογένης*, -ος (m.), *Diogenes*. Μύνδος, -ον (m.), *Myndus*. Μύνδι-ος, -α -ον, of *Myndus*. πύλη, -ης (f.), gate. μή (44), lest. ἐξέλθη, from ἐξ-έρχομαι (87), *I go or come out*.

## 3.

*Ζήνων*, -ωνος (m.), *Zeno*. πλείων (76). ηττών, -ον (no pos.), less; sup. ηκιστος.

## 4.

πυνθάνομαι, f. πείσομαι, p. τέκνουμαι, 2 Aor. ἐπιθέμην, *I ask, enquire*. ποῖ-ος, -α, -ον, what, what sort of? ἀριστ-άω, -ήσω, *I take the δριστον, breakfast*. πέν-ης, -ητα (m.), *a poor man*.

## 5.

*σχολαστικ-ός*, -οῦ (m.), *one at leisure, idler, simpleton*. οἰκία, -ας (f.), *house*. δεῖγμα, -τος (n.), *sample, pattern*. περι-φέρω (91), *I carry about*.

## 6.

κρέα-ς, -τος, *meat, flesh*. δια-βαίνω (91), *I cross over*. ὑπο-λαμβάνω (91), *I suppose, imagine*. κατ-έχω, καθ-έξω, *I hold, possess*. ἀφέτις, part. of ἀφίημι (97). ὄρμ-άω, -ήσω, *I make an effort*. τὸ ἕδιον, *his own*. τὸ ἔκείνου (*supply κρέας*), *that of the other*. ἀπ-όλλυμι, -ολέσω, -ώλεκα, *I lose, destroy*. ἀμφότερ-ος, -α, -ον, *both*. τὸ μέν (18). οὐκ ἤν, *did not exist*. φεύμα, -τος (n.), *stream*. κατα-σύρω, *I carry down or away*.

## 7.

*χήρ-α, -ας* (f.), *a widow*. ὄρνις (f.), *hen* (66). τίκτω, τέξομαι, τίτοκα, ἔτεκον, *I beget or produce*. ως, *that*. κριθ-ή, -ῆς (f.), *barley*. παρα-βάλλω (49), *I throw to*. δίς, *twice*. πιμελ-ής, -ές, *fat*. οὐδί, *not even, ~~ever~~*.

[*Words on the next page.*]

"Ανθρωπος ἀποδημῶν ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἰδίους δούλους, καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτοῖς τὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτοῦ· καὶ φέτος πέντε τάλαντα, φέτος δύο, φέτος ἕν· ἐκάστῳ κατὰ τὴν ἴδιαν δύναμιν· καὶ ἀπεδίμησεν εὐθέως. πορευθεὶς δὲ ὁ τὰ πέντε τάλαντα λαβὼν εἰργάσατο ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποίησεν ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα. ὡσαύτως καὶ ὁ τὰ δύο, ἐκέρδησε καὶ αὐτὸς ἄλλα δύο. ὁ δὲ τὸ ἅπαντα λαβὼν ἀπελθὼν ὥρυξεν ἐν τῇ γῇ, καὶ ἀπέκρυψε τὸ ἀργύριον τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ. Μετὰ δὲ χρόνον πολὺν ἔρχεται ὁ κύριος τῶν δούλων ἐκείνων, καὶ συναρέει μετ' αὐτῶν λόγον. καὶ προσελθὼν ὁ τὰ πέντε τάλαντα λαβὼν προσήνεγκεν ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα, λέγων· Κύριε, πέντε τάλαντά μοι παρέδωκας· Ἰδε, ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα ἐκέρδησα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς. "Εφη δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ· Εὖ, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ· ἐπὶ ὅλην ἡς πιστὸς, ἐπὶ πολλῶν σε καταστήσω· εἰσελθε εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ κυρίου σου. Προσελθὼν δὲ καὶ ὁ τὰ δύο τάλαντα λαβὼν, εἶπε· Κύριε, δύο τάλαντά μοι παρέδωκας· Ἰδε, ἄλλα δύο τάλαντα ἐκέρδησα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς. "Εφη αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ· Εὖ, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ· ἐπὶ ὅλην ἡς πιστὸς, ἐπὶ πολλῶν σε καταστήσω· εἰσελθε εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ κυρίου σου. Προσελθὼν δὲ καὶ ὁ τὸ ἅπαντα εἰληφὼς. εἶπε· Κύριε, ἔγων σε, ὅτι σκληρὸς εἶ ἄνθρωπος, θερίζων ὅπου οὐκ ἔσπειρας, καὶ συνάγων ὅθεν οὐ διεσκόρπισας· καὶ φοβηθεὶς, ἀπελθὼν ἔκρυψα τὸ τάλαντόν σου ἐν τῇ γῇ· Ἰδε, ἔχεις τὸ σόν. 'Αποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Πονηρὲ δοῦλε καὶ ὀκνηρὲ, ἥδεις ὅτι θερίζω ὅπου οὐκ ἔσπειρα, καὶ συνάγω ὅθεν οὐ διεσκόρπισα· ἔδει οὖν σε βαλεῖν τὸ ἀργύριον μου τοῖς τραπεζίταις· καὶ ἀλθὼν ἔγων δικομισάμην ἀν τὸ ἐμὸν σὺν τόκῳ. ἄρατε οὖν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τάλαντον·

καὶ δότε τῷ ἔχοντι τὰ δέκα τάλαντα. Τῷ γὰρ ἔχοντι παντὶ δοθήσεται, καὶ περισσευθήσεται· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος, καὶ δῆχει, ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. Καὶ τὸν ἀχρεῖον δοῦλον ἐκβάλετε εἰς τὸ σκότος τὸ ἑξώτερον· ἐκεῖ θίσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν δδόντων.

ἀποδημ-έω, f. -ήσω, *I go abroad*. παρα-δίδωμι (98), *I give over, entrust, deliver up*. ὑπάρ-χω, f. -ξω, *I begin* (*τὰ ὑπ., property*). εὐθέως, immediately. ἔργ-άζομαι, f. -άσυμαι, 1 Αοτ. εἰργασάμην, p. εἴργασμαι, *I work, trade*. ὡσαύτως, so also, likewise. κερδ-αίνω, f. -άνω, or -ήσω, *I make a profit, gain*. ἀπ-έρχομαι (89), *I go away*. ἀπο-κρύπτω (88), *I hide away*. ἀργύριον, -ου (n.), *money*. συν-αἴρω (48) λόγον, *I settle accounts*. προσ-έρχομαι (89), *I come to*. προσ-φέρω (91), *I bring*. ἴδε (see εἶδον). ὀλιγ-ος, -η, -ον, *few*. καθ-ιστημι (96), *I set over, appoint as ruler*. εἰσ-έρχομαι (89), *I enter into; with χαρά (joy, pleasure)*, *I enjoy the favour*. δὲ καὶ, and also. εἰληφώς, perf. part. of λαμβάνω (91). σκληρ-ός, -ά, -όν, *hard, harsh*. θερι-ζω, f. -σω, *I reap*. συν-άγω (84), *I gather in*. ὅθεν, whence. δια-σκορπ-ίζω, f. -σω, *I scatter (seed)*. ἀπο-κρίνω (mid.), *I answer, reply* (49). ὀκνηρ-ός, -ά, -όν, *lazy, idle*. ἔδει, imp. of δεῖ. τραπεζίτης, -ου (m.), *one who keeps an exchange table* (*τράπεζα*), *banker*. κομι-ζω, f. -σω, *I get back, receive*. τόκος, -ου (m.), *interest*. περισσεύω, *I abound*, (pass.) *I have more than enough*. ἀρθή-σεται, from αἴρω (48). ἀχρεῖ-ος, -ον, *useless*. σκότως, -εος (n.), *darkness*. ἑξώτερ-ος, -α, -ον, *without, outside*. κλαυθμός, -οῦ (m.), *weeping*. βρυγμός, -οῦ (m.), *grinding, gnashing*.

## VOCABULARY.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO THE LESSONS.

ἀλαθός, 11, 76	ἀλλά καί, 22	εριπτον, 27	γίγνουαι, 89
ἀγαπῶ, 44	ἀλλήλους, 24	ἔμμα. 63	γιγνώσκω 61
ἀγάπη, 55	ἄλυτος, 24	ἄρνιον, 9	γλυκύς, 95
ἀγγελία, 18	ἔμαρτια, 70	ἔρπαξω, 47	γλῶσσα, ογ
ἀγγελος, 18	ἄμφι, 54	έρπος, 9	γλωστά, 25
ἄγει, 22	ἄν, 37, 46	ἀρχαῖον, 20	γονέψ, 93
ἄγιος, 10	ἄναβλέπω, 51	ἀρχή, 20	γράμμα, 65
ἄγκυρα, 18	ἄναγκυρόσκω, 61	ἀστήρ, 64	γραμματεύς, 93
ἄγουσι, 22	ἄνάστασις 95	ἀστρον, 11	γραφεί, 25
ἄγω, 34	Ἄναχαροις, 81	ἄστυ, 94	γράφω, 32
ἄγών, 63	ἄνθρο, 64	ἄστρος, 24	γυμνάδω, 47
ἀδελφή, 22	ἄνθος, 98	ἄστρον, 24	γυνή, 65
ἀδελφός, 22	ἄνθρωπος, 18	ἀφίημι, 97	
ἀδικία, 42	ἄνιστημι, 96		
ἀδικος, 70	ἄνοιγω, 34		
ἀεί, 32	ἄντι, ἄνθ, 51		
ἀδύνατος, 70	ἄντος, 39	Β.	Δαρεῖος, 60
ἄθεος, 70	ἄπας, 69	Βαίνω, 91	δέ, 13
Ἄθηναίος, 63	ἄπειμι, 55	Βάλλω, 49	δεῖ, 39
ἄθλον, 55	ἄπέχειν, 69	Βάλτω, 32	δείκνυμ, 99
Ἀγγετίος, 60	ἄπιστος, 70	Βάρυς, 95	δεῖπνον, 27
Ἀγυπτος, 90	ἄπο (ἀφ'), 51	Βασιλεύον, 31	δέκα, 88
αιδός, 93	ἄποδιδομι, 98	Βασιλεύς, 92	δένδρον, 4
αἴμα, 65	ἄποθνήσκω, 91	Βαθλίον, 6	δεπτότης, 58
αἵρεω, 42	ἄποκτείνω, 51	Βίος. 10	δέω, 42
αἴρω, 48	ἄποκτεμπω, 51	Βλέπω, 32	δημάριον, 22
αἰσχρός, 41	ἄπτοστέλλω, 51	Βούλουμαι, 89	διά, δ', 53
αἰσών, 62	ἄπτομαι, 87	Βοῦς, 66	διάβολος, 18
ἀκούω, 37	ἄρα γε, 61		διαλύω, 53
Ἄλεξανδρος, 60	ἄργυρός, 22	Γ.	διδάσκαλος, 55
Ἄλεξανδρεύς, 93	ἄρετή, 55	γάμος, 56	διδάσκω 61
ἀληθής, 92	ἄριμός, 28	γάρ, 8	δίδωμι, 98
ἀλλά, 11	Ἄριμηστος, 91	γενιά, 44	δίκαιος, 10
		γένος, 93	δίκαιω, 55
		γῆ, 4	δίκη, 6
			διψάω, 44

διάκω, 34  
δέξα, 56  
δότης, 56  
δουλείνω, 31  
δούλος, 6  
δρῦς, 66  
δύναμαι, 96  
δύνο, δύνω, 71  
δύναμις, 95  
δύστεκα, 88  
δώρον, 6  
δώστε, 16  
δάσουσι, 16

## E.

ἔ. 24  
ἔάν, 37  
ἔαρ, 64  
ἔαυτόν, 24  
ἔγειρω, 48  
ἔγω, 7, 24  
ἔθιλω, 41  
ἔθνος, 93  
ἔι, 37  
ἔιστος, 36  
ἔιπωλον, 28  
ἔιμι, 7, 100  
ἔιναι, inf. of εἰμι, 11  
ἔιτος, 36.  
ἔιρητη, 27  
ἔις, 51  
ἔις, 71  
ἔισπεμπτω, 51  
ἔκ (ἔξ), 52  
ἔκαστος, 25  
ἔκβάλλω, 51  
ἴκει, 8  
ἴκείνως, 24  
ἴκιπότω, 51  
ἴκιπέμπτω, 51  
ἴλαιον, 56  
Ἐλεύθερος, 74  
ἴλισσι, 63

ἔμβάλλω, 51  
ἔμπει, 55  
ἔν, 20, 51  
ἔν (see εἰς)  
ἔνδεκα 88  
ἔννέα, 88  
ἔξ for ἔκ, 52  
ἔξ, 88  
ἔξεστι, 98  
Ἐπαμινώδας, 75  
ἔπι (ἔφ.), 23, 54  
ἔπιβάλλω, 54  
ἔπιστολή, 25  
ἔποιησε, 26  
ἔποιησαν, 26  
ἔπτα, 88  
ἔργατης, 58  
ἔργον, 9  
ἔρχομαι, 89  
ἔρωτες, 44  
ἔσθιω, 60  
ἔσπομαι, 9  
ἔσχατος, 20  
ἔστουμάζω, 47  
ἔδ, 17  
ἔναγγέλιον, 55  
ἔνθογια, 55  
ἔννοιος, 57  
ἔντρικο, 61  
ἔθροος, 57  
ἔψη (see φημι), 49  
ἔχρος, 25  
ἔχει, 15  
ἔχουσι, 15  
ἔχω, 34  
ἔως, 39

Z.  
ζέω, 44  
ζητέω, 41  
ζόνη, 28  
ζόνυμι, 99  
ζάσσος, 13

Η.  
ἥ, 73, 98  
ἥ, 12  
ἥ, 26  
ἥδεν, from εἶδα, 37  
ἥδη, 47  
ἥδύς, 95  
ἥκω, 34  
ἥλιος, 11  
ἥμέρα, 20  
ἥν, impf. of εἰμι, 8  
Ἡρόδετος, 60

## Θ.

θάλασσα, 52  
Θαλῆς, 74  
θάνατος, 25  
θαυμάζει, 15  
θαυμάζουσι, 15  
θαυμάζω, 47  
θεδομαι, 89  
θέλω, 41  
θεμάλιον, 28  
θεός, 13  
θερμός, 11  
θηρίον, 10  
θησαυρός, 56  
θητήρδ, 70  
θρόνος, 5  
θυγάτηρ, 64  
θύρα, 5, 14  
θύω, 30

## I.

Ἅδιος, 56  
Ἅδιότης, 59  
Ἅδων, 8  
Ἱερός, 93  
Ἱερόν, 55  
Ἴημι, 97  
Ἴσοεύη, 53

ἱμάτιον, 11  
Ἴνα, Ίνα μή, 37  
Ἴππος, 14  
Ἱστημι, 96  
Ἱστορία, 55  
Ἱσχυρός, 13, 73  
Ἱχθύς, 66  
Ἱωάννης, 61

## K.

καθ' for κατά, 53  
καθαρός, 28  
καθέδρα, 56  
καί, 8  
κακός, 9  
κακός, 4, 75  
καλέον, 31  
κάλλος, 93  
καλός, 4, 17, 75  
καλῶς, 55  
κάννη, 99  
κάνον, 57  
καρδία, 10  
καρπός, 55  
κατά (καθ'), 53  
κατακρίνω, 53  
καταλύω, 53  
κελεύω, 31  
κίντρον, 20  
κέρας, 95  
κεφαλή, 23  
κίνησος, 98  
κηρύσσω, 46  
κλείω, 30  
κλέπτης, 58  
κλίνω, 49  
κοινός, 73  
κόκκος, 95  
κόπτω, 32  
κόσμος, 56  
κρανίον, 25  
κρατέω, 42

κρατήρ, 64  
κράτος, 93  
κρείττον, 76  
κρίμα, 63  
κρίνω, 49  
κριτής, 57  
κροκόδεινος, 25  
κρύπτω, 33  
κτείνω, 48  
κύριος, 6  
Κύρος, 60  
κώνων, 65  
κώμη, 9

## Δ.

λαλέω, 41  
λαμβάνω, 91  
λαμπρός, 11  
λάπτω, 32  
λαός, 56  
λέγω, 34  
λείπω, 33  
λελυκός, 70  
λευκός, 9  
λέων, 70  
λίθος, 23  
λόγος, 20  
λίκος, 4  
λίρα, 5  
λυχνία, 11  
λύγνος, 11  
λόνω, 30

## Μ.

μαθητής, 58  
μακάριος, 13  
μακρός, 5  
μᾶλλον, 98  
μανθάνω, 61  
μάρτ-υς, ορ -υρ, 66  
μάχη, 27  
μάγισ, 19, 76

μεθ', 49  
μείζων, 62, 76  
μέν, 18  
μένω, 49  
μέσος, 55, 74  
μετά (μεθ'), 49, 53  
μέτρον, 23  
μή, 36, 44  
μηδέ, 47  
μηδεῖς, 71  
μῆλον, 10  
μητήρ, 64  
μία, fem. of εἷς, 71  
μικρός, 5, 73, 76  
μισθεί, 41  
μισθός, 58  
μόνον, 22  
μόνος, 28  
Μούσα, 64  
μῦδος, 28  
μῦτος, 66  
μωρός, 18

## Ν.

ναΐς, 47  
ναῦς, 66  
ναύτης, 59  
νεανίας, 53  
Νεῖλος, 60  
νεκρός, 22  
νέος, 74  
νῆσος, 55  
νίκη, 27  
νομίζω, 47  
νόμος, 10  
νόσος, 57  
νύμφη, 6  
νύξ, 65

## Ο.

δ, ἡ, τό, 6, 12  
δόδος, 47  
δόδοντος, 65

οίδα, 37  
οίκος, 5  
οἰνος, 9  
δόκτω, 88  
Ομηρος, 60  
δημυρι, 99  
δημοσ, 27  
δηνομα 64  
δηνος, 4  
δένις, 94  
δηπλον, 13  
δηπου, 8  
δηπος, 37  
δηραμα, 64  
δηρδω, 91  
δηργή, 13  
δηρκιον, 10  
δηριν, 66  
δηρόστω, 46  
δης, η, δ, 25  
δης έάν, 39  
δησος, 41  
δηστέον, 57  
δηστις, ητις, δτι, 71  
δηταν, 37  
δητε, 59  
δητι, 17, 87  
οὐ, οὐκ, ορ οὐχ, 7  
οὐαί, 56  
οὐδεῖς, 71  
οὖν, 39  
οὐρανός, 28  
οὖς, 66  
οὖτος, 21  
οὗτω ορ  
οὗτω, 41  
δηφειλέτης, 59  
δηφθαλμός, 56  
δηψις, 95

## Π.

παιδίον, 18  
παις, 65

πάλιο, 39  
παρδ, 54  
πάρ-ειши, 55  
πᾶς, πᾶσα. πᾶν, 69  
πατήρ, 64  
παύω 30  
πεδίον, 20  
πειθω, 47  
πέλεκυς, 95  
πέμπει, 22  
πέμπουσι, 22  
πέμπτω, 33  
πενία, 22  
πέπτε, 88  
περι, 54  
περιπατάει, 54  
Περοής, 78  
πέτρα, 28  
πέτρος, 28  
πῆχυς, 94  
πίπτω, 91  
πιστείω, 31  
πίστις, 95  
πιστός, 6  
πιλανάω, 44  
πλειων, 76  
πλησίον, 42  
πληστω, 46  
πλοίον, 18  
πλόδος, 57  
πλουσίος, 18  
πλεύμα, 63  
ποιέω, 41  
ποιήμα, 65  
ποιητής, 59  
ποιμήν, 63  
πολεμέω, 42  
πολέμιος, 42  
πόλεμος, 27  
πόλις, 94  
πολίτης, 58  
πολύς, 19, 76  
πολυμαθής, 98  
πονηρός, 55

πορεύομαι, 89	σκιά, 28	τέχνη, 56	φρήν, 63
πυγαλός, 27	σκοτέω, 42	τίθημι, 97	φρόνιμος, 74
πύτε, 36	σκοτία, 56	τιμῶ, 44	φυλακή, 25
πεύ, 8	σός, 64	τίς, τι, 7, 71	φύλαξ, 65
πούς, 65	σοφία, 18	τόξον, 27	φυλάσσω 46
πράσσω, 46	σοφιστής, 58	τόπος, 28	φύλλον, 27
πρό, 51	σοφός, 18, 74	τρεῖς, 71	φύσις, 95
πρόβατον, 70	σπήλαιον, 25	τρέπω, 33	φωνέα, 42
πρός, 20, 54	στάδιον, 23, 72	τρίβω, 32	φωνή, 4, 14
προσκόπτω, 54	στέλλω, 49	τύπτω, 33	φῶς, 66
προφήτης, 58	στέφανος, 23	τύχη, 22	
πρώτος, 20	στολή, 9		X.
πτωχός, 18	στόμα, 65		χάρις, 66
Πυθαγόρας, 60	στρατιώτης, 59	ὑδωρ, 64	χειμών, 63
πύρ, 64	στρατός, 27	νίσ, 25	χείρ, 63
πύργος, 28	σύ, σέ, 7, 24	ῦμας, 10	Χριστός, 60
πωλέω, 42	σύν, 51	ὕπέρ, 52	χρόνος, 20
πώς, 37	σφαίρα, 28	ὕπό, 54	χρύσεος, 23
P.	σχίζω, 47	ὕποκριτής 59	χρυσός, 22
βήγυνυμ, 99	σάζω, 47	ὕψηλός, 73	χρῶμα, 66
βόδον, 4			
βόδος, 57			
Βασιλίος, 60			
βάθη, 27			
Z.			
σάρξ, 65	T.		Ψ.
σεαντόν, 44	τάλαντον, 22	φαίνω, 48	ψάλλω, 49
σειω, 30	ταμίας, 57	φάρμακον, 23	ψευδής, 93
σελήνη, 11	τάσσω, 46	φέρω, 91	ψεύστης, 59
σημεῖον, 28	τάφος, 23	φεύγω, 34	ψυχή, 10
σίνατ-ι οτ-ο-, 95	ταχύς, 95	φημι, 49, 96	
σκάνδαλον, 56	τείχος, 92	φθείρω, 48	Ω.
σκηνώω, 45	τέκνον, 5	φιλητή, 23	
σκηνή, 28	τελέω, 31	φιλέω, 40, 41	δ, 84
	τέλος, 93	Φίλιππος, 60	δδε, 8
	τέμνω, 49	φιλομαθής, 83	δν, 67
	τέσσαρες, 71	φίλος, 25, 75	ωδν, 5, 14
		φιλόσοφος, 55	δρα, 10
		φοβέω, 87	δι, 11
		φόβος, 27	δυππερ, 59

THE NEW LATIN COURSE.

---

*Fourth Edition, price 1s. 6d.*

ELEMENTA LATINA;  
OR,  
LATIN LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS.

By W. H. MORRIS,

AUTHOR OF 'GREEK LESSONS' ETC.

---

At the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1878, out of 2,176 Junior Boys examined in Latin, only 935 passed. In 1879 more than 50 per cent. of those examined failed to satisfy the examiners, while upwards of 30 per cent. of the Junior Boys did not attempt the subject. As this represents the work of many of the best schools in the country, the result is startling. If the Latin language is to continue to hold its place as the basis of a sound English education, it is evident that some more efficient method of teaching is urgently needed.

Twenty years' experience having convinced the Author that a sound knowledge of both Latin and Greek may be acquired in the time usually devoted to Latin only, these Lessons, originally prepared for private use, are now published in the hope that they will effect a considerable saving of the time and labour commonly spent in mastering the elements of the Latin language.

*OPINIONS of the PRESS, &c.*

## THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

'Mr. MORRIS possesses one of the qualifications that we require—namely, that of being accustomed to teach little boys, and he has arranged his lessons so as to adapt them exceedingly well to their capacity.'

## THE SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE.

'Mr. MORRIS's "Greek Lessons" form the best proof that can be given practically how useful and easy it is for every one to learn Greek. The gradual, simple method here adopted is the most perfect and most efficient we have yet seen anywhere for teaching Greek.'

## THE LANCET.

'Mr. MORRIS is an excellent scholar and a skilful teacher; and in this little book of some ninety-six pages he has given the essentials of the language in a form so clear, so comprehensive, and so memorable, that the intelligent scholar might master it in three months. . . . Mr. MORRIS's book, we may add, has met the approval of some of the best scholars and teachers of the day.'

## THE SCHOOLMASTER.

'A knowledge of Greek is a very valuable acquisition, and it is certainly desirable that methods should be devised for obtaining it without sacrificing other more practically useful and necessary branches of education. That is the task which Mr. MORRIS has undertaken in his *Greek Lessons*, and admirably well has he accomplished it. . . . Mr. MORRIS's book looks as if one might take it up as a pastime, and yet acquire a by no means contemptible knowledge of the subject. The stages are so easy, and so naturally grow the one out of the other, that one hardly sees any reason why every sixth standard pupil in our schools

should not be made to master the whole, leaving it to themselves to pursue the subject as much farther as they please. . . . The grammars are really responsible for much of the odium attaching to the study of Latin and Greek at the present day ; and were they entirely superseded in our schools by such books as the "Greek Lessons," we are of opinion that these important languages might long continue to hold a respectable place in modern education.'

#### THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER.

'Mr. MOREIS's book is an unquestionable success, and being thoroughly practical, is perhaps one of the best rudimentary treatises on the subject; indeed we are not acquainted with any other work that is better arranged or better adapted for elementary students.'

#### THE JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE.

'This small book is one in which nothing seems superfluous. We imagine that the intelligent young student will be able, without overtaxing his brains, to learn more of Greek from this manual than from many other books of three or four times the size. We strongly recommend it to beginners who have no time to lose.'

#### THE VOICE UPON THE MOUNTAINS.

'Let none, especially females, be deterred by any imaginary difficulty in at once making a beginning in this most important, interesting, and self-rewarding study.'

#### THE LITERARY CHURCHMAN.

'It is a good practical book, and will be decidedly useful in those numerous schools where it is desirable to give boys some insight into Greek with a view to their comprehension of English.'

#### THE GUARDIAN.

'It is a very clever book.'

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

*The Head-Master of a Private School writes :—*

‘I am very much pleased with the book. It seems beautifully simple.’

*The Head-Master of a Diocesan School (B.A.) writes :—*

‘I have come to know by daily practice the great value of that excellent and beautifully systematic little manual.’

*The Head-Master of a Board School writes :—*

‘We are using your “Greek Lessons” with a large class here, and I am sure you would be gratified by the way in which it is spoken of by all. I have heard nothing but praises.

*The Principal of a Preparatory School writes :—*

‘Your “Greek Lessons” is the most useful book I can find for beginners.....When increasingly known I am sure it will command a large sale.’

*An M.A. (Oxford) writes :—*

‘I am trying a fourth child with it, and I like it better the more I see of it. I never met with anything so easily progressive.’

*A Man of Business writes :—*

‘The great plainness and simplicity of the work has enabled me, without the aid of any teacher, to grasp the principles of the Greek language, so that now I am glad to inform you that I have been able to read intelligently, with the help of Bagster’s “Analytical Greek Lexicon,” the greater portion of the Gospel of St. John in that wonderful language; and six months ago I did not know above two or three letters.’

*Another, after trying a variety of methods, writes :—*

‘ Since I used your book, without any help but that of a not very good memory, I have found that my most delightful “pastime” is translating the exercises in it. . . . . Your book has been and will be to me a friend, a kind tutor, an easy ladder to the mightiest language, and a remembrance of many pleasant hours.’

*A Lady writes :—*

‘ I can no longer resist the impulse I have so long had to write and tell you of what great use your little elementary book of “Greek Lessons” has been to me.’

*Another Lady writes :—*

‘ It has done more for me than I ever anticipated. I had previously tried in vain to teach myself from a regular grammar. . . . . No one knows the gratification my Greek attempts are to me.’

**KING'S COLLEGE EVENING CLASSES:—**

‘ I have the satisfaction to tell you that, by the assistance of your method, I have been able to secure a certificate of honour at King's College Evening Classes, competing with students who, by the old system, have studied for two years and a half. I may mention that in November (six months since) I hardly knew the letters.’

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

PRICE 1s.

# GREEK LESSONS.

## PART II.

CONTAINING PARALLEL EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATING  
ENGLISH INTO GREEK, WITH SIMPLE RULES  
FOR THE ACCENTS.



### OPINIONS of the PRESS.

#### THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

'In Mr. MORRIS's *Greek Lessons* we commend the simple rules for the accents, according as pupils are able to bear them, and the hints given in the notes as to the *ordo verborum*.'

#### SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE.

'These exercises have been prepared at the request of teachers who have found from experience the practical value of his former works, and from their many merits we cannot but strongly recommend them as the easiest and most satisfactory introduction we know to the practical work of Greek composition. . . . The exercises are simple, well graduated, and drawn from the purest models of Greek composition.'

London, LONGMANS & CO.



